The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 98 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
25th April	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000, tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	12th April.	25th April
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	17th ,,	27th ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th ,,	7th May.
Penang Maru	Murayama	4965	6th May	17th ,,
Inaba Maru	Shitobe	6189	16th ,,	27th ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE.

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00 000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Funds	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.

Rates low consistent with safety.

Policies simple in form.

Claims paid promptly.

Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
SECRETARIES.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore A&C	6375	....	29th April.
City of Adelaide A&C	3478††	10th May	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475‡	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June..
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

††Barrow-in-Furness.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES,	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	701
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 27th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 30th April, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 1st May *6 a. m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 30th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,142 tons, on Thursday the 30th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 30th April
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

25th April, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	... ...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid	... ...	7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hurmam St., Fort.
BOMBAY

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PHOTOGRAPHY WITH GOERZ CAMERAS

IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF HOBBIES

THEIR USE ensures bright sparkling photos of artistic softness and gradation. With a GOERZ CAMERA you can rest assured that you will secure splendid results of a quality such as you could not get with the average camera.

THE TRAVELLER or holiday maker will find in them compact models made ready for use in an instant, with which he can preserve for all time memories of the places and people he has seen.

THE ENGINEER and the Student of architecture has in them a light handy instrument which will enable him not only to obtain a record of buildings &c. in which he may be interested, but small architectural details which often are even more valuable to the student.

IN THE HOME the interest which can be obtained from one of the cameras is scarcely conceivable to the non-photographer. The SIMPLICITY of the Goerz Tenax series is such that any member of the household can use the cameras with happy results, while the pictures themselves are such that no professional photographer can ever hope to get. Records of children at play in their earlier years are priceless treasures when the youngsters have grown up and made homes of their own.

LADIES will find the charm of this fascinating hobby greatly enhanced by the use of a Tenax camera. Tenax cameras are so portable, simple and elegant. The Tenax cameras can be carried for hours without inconvenience or regret at being burdened with a camera, even if no exposures be made, and it is generally when entirely unexpected that we meet with the most pictorial subjects.

The Tenax cameras are capable of the finest and best photography and will do work of which the most advanced photographer can have reason to be proud.

CALL and inspect them or send for lists

MARCKS & Co. Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LD

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists.

OFFERS.

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on application to THE MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

KASHMIR—Respectable young Parsi going Kashmir for holiday by end of June; would like to hear of Parsi or European bachelor or family similarly bound with a view to company. Apply "KASHMIR" C/o "Bombay Chronicle. Fort, Bombay. 2348

BENEDICTINS DENTIFRICE. The wonderful French Dentifrice recommended by all Dentists and introduced for the first time in India. Can be had in liquid, paste or powder at: ARMY & NAVY STORES & THOMPSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. 2170

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—A MASTER TAILOR—Required for the 29th Lancers. Apply with testimonials and terms to THE QUARTER MASTER, 29th Lancers. 2389

WANTED—Second hand steam Engines, Boilers, Gins, and Cotton baling presses. Correspond, giving full particulars, with—

BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL,
1704 Banker, Hissar.

WANTED gentleman TO SHARE a FLAT in one of the coolest and most convenient parts of the Fort. Expenses exceptionally moderate for position and style of accommodation. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

WANTED an experienced STOREKEEPER to be placed in charge of large Engineering Stores. Write giving age, previous experience (which is essential) stating present salary, and enclose copies of all testimonials. Good salary will be paid to suitable applicant. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2375

WANTED for the State Reception Department a caterer capable to arrange State Banquets, Dinner, Garden and other parties. He should possess a knowledge and experience for the proper upkeep of Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware and Linen, etc. Pay up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications First six months on probation.—Applications should reach the undersigned before the end of April 1914.

BISHEN DAS,
Col. Rai Bahadur, Dewan,
Military Secretary,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
15th April 1914. 1601

FOR JEWELLERS.

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN, having 25 years experience in the Jewellry trade, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a MANAGER or first assistant in a shop or office: Best references given. Apply to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2410

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a smart temporary TYPIST for typing old records, pay according to work done. Apply to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED at once a SMART GUJARATI SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Sons, Fort, Bombay. 2403

PRIVATE Tuition to Europeans in Accountancy etc. by a qualified Accountant trained in England. Apply "M." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2392

WANTED SALESMEN and COLLECtors Good opportunity for hard-working young men seeking employment. Apply SINGER Company. 2385

WANTED—Second-hand 3 H. P. 230 Volts D. C. MOTOR, must be in good condition. Apply to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2381

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

EXPERIENCED Indian Dispenser one who thoroughly understands making tablets, also willing to make himself useful in office work. State salary required and what experience. Hours 10 to 5. Apply to Box. No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2413

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted a Professor of Zoology, from July 1914. Salary 150, or to an experienced teacher Rs. 175. Also a Professor of History, to teach Intermediate classes. Salary Rs 150 to M.A., or Rs. 130 to M.A. (Previous)—Apply PRINCIPAL. 1706

A YOUNG and ENERGETIC YOUTH lately holding a responsible POST of Manager in London and having thorough experience of Banking and accounts wants a suitable employment here or anywhere. Apply to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2384

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Biology to teach the Intermediate classes. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Central Hindu College,
2253 Benares.

WANTED a STOREKEEPER having experience of mechanical and electrical stores and a knowledge of accounts. Apply in own handwriting stating age, qualifications and salary expected.

"THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY
2415 & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.,

WANTED—Qualified Chief Forest Officer, with experience, knowledge of Urdoo essential. Preference will be given to those who have worked with credit in Government Forest Department for considerable time. Salary Rs. 100 p. m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., of Bhopal. 1702

WANTED—A man experienced in driving a Steam Road Roller from 1st June, 1914. Men having past experience will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary to the undersigned by 15th May 1914.

J. H. ADVANI, B.Sc., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
2391 Kolaba District, (Alibag.)

WANTED—A wealthy Mutual Life Office has VACANCY for a SMART PARSEE or HINDU CANVASSER of good education and address. Salary and Commission offered. Important position to be gained by one able to produce business. Every encouragement given to the right man. Apply to Box No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2363

WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1701

WANTED—An experienced teacher with K. G. and English qualifications, to assist in the work of Class IV and in the Normal Department of the Christian Girls' Boarding School, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

Salary to Rs. 70, according to qualifications and experience.

Apply with certificates etc., to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Girls' Boarding School,
1703 Nasirabad.

WANTED A Superintendent for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 100—50—700. With free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large institution.

For particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Hyderabad (Deccan). 1720

WANTED.

WANTED a smart East Indian or Anglo Indian ASSISTANT for a Gent's Outfitting business in Bombay, previous experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

WANTED one Motor-Mechanic able to remove any sort of defect in motors and to put them in working order. Apply stating qualifications and pay to KODOORAM ICE FACTORY, Shikarpur, (Sind). 2406

WANTED.—AMBITIOUS PERSONS, who require extra income of Rs. 50 to 150 p. m., No Capital, No risk! Quite Novel Idea and Practicable Scheme! Rs. 3/-only. Money refunded if not proved workable. Particulars from—

K. G. AGENCY, Rajkot. 3. 2394

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED an experienced Hindu Graduate or Under-graduate Head Mistress with Hindi as second language, for Partap Singh Hindu Girls' School, on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SING. R.B.,
Deputy Collector,
1721 Moradabad.

WANTED.—A qualified HEAD ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, having the qualifications required by Government Officers in the Account Department on pay of Rs. 100-10-150 p. m.

Candidates to apply to the Undersigned through their official superiors before the 15th May, 1914, with copies of testimonials stating their age

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief-Officer,
Ahmedabad-Municipality.
22nd April, 1914. 2404

TO BE LET.

TO LET A LARGE AIRY ROOM in front of Churchgate Street, Rent moderate. Apply to Box. No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2411

TO LET—The first floor of JAIRAZ HOUSE No. 2, facing the sea; apply CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, Rehem Mansions, Causeway, Fort. 2414

BOARD—RESIDENCE, large room with bath and dressing room attached facing. The Sea. Apply Mrs FAIRWEATHER Mayo House, Cooperage. 2505

TO LET—ROOM unfurnished Rs. 50/- including E. L. & Fan, Verandah and Bathroom attached. WHITE-HOUSE. TOP FLOOR, oppt, Taj Mahal Hotel. 2357

TO LET—FLATS Sunny House, Amir Mansion at Apollo Bunder newly oil painted E. L. &. F., rent reasonable. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY 9. Green Street. 2273

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyab tted with Electric Lights and Fans, lar grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Cheap Grey Arab Horse, quiet hard worker in harness. No vice. Apply to Box. No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2409

FOR SALE—Best ALPHONSO and PAIRIE MANGOES and other fruits. Mangoes shipped to England. Send for Price List. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

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FOR SALE or TO LET at ANDHERI Upper storied newly done up Bungalow at Marzbanabad (five minutes' walk from Station) Six rooms, detached kitchen., Servants' quarters. Fresh water well &c., N. P. BHARUCHA, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2416

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors (Brooks and Doxey's). All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

FOR SALE—B. W. MARE "JAMISTON" I.P.A.C., rising eight, played in slow chukkers, will make first rate polo pony. Excellent hack in both saddles, good jumper fast and showy trapper but has not been trapped much recently. Sound. Price Rs. 800 or near offer as owner is going on leave.—Apply to Major C. S. LOWSON, I.M.S. Club of Western India, Poona 1705

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles.
8 INTERMEDIATE ,, 120 do.
4 SLUBBING ,, 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.

30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
2387 Byculla, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CYCLES.—If you want to buy or sell a Motor Bike consult us.

THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Suppliers of Accessories and Motor Hirers to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. 2401

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS.

RE THE WAI MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER the kind instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, in the above, the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co. Ltd., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Garage, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, at 12 NOON, on SUNDAY April the 26th, 1914.

One 40/50 H. P. 4-Cylinder, Delauney Belville Motor Car, fitted with a long type of body capable of seating 12 persons inside and 2 besides the driver, and fitted with a canopy capable of carrying about 500 lbs. of luggage.

This car is a splendid vehicle for Public Service Work, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition and running order. 2321

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Bombay Dep. 21 0 Agra Fort Dep. 7 50
Agra Fort Arr. 21 25 Bombay Arr. 8 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

DHRANGADRA-HALVAD EXTENSION OF THE DHRANGADRA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

1' CONTRACTORS are invited to tender for the following works on the Dhrangadra Halvad Extension:—

(a) The length of the Dhrangadra-Halvad Extension is 19-62 miles. This will be divided up into 3 or 4 lengths. Each of 7 to 5 miles length.

(b) Work included in each 7 or 5 miles length should be tendered for and will be given to one man, as far as possible.

1. For earthwork in embankments.
2. For earthwork in cuttings.
3. For Supply of stone ballast.
4. For building the masonry in bridges.
5. For constructing Station buildings.
6. For constructing Station Masters,' Signallers' and menials' quarters.
7. For constructing ganghuts.
8. For constructing Goods Platforms.
9. For constructing Engine Shed.
10 For constructing Ash-Pits.

2 Tenders in sealed covers only, will be received at the Manager's Office, Bhavnagar Para, up to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 4th May 1914.

3. Printed Form of tender and all information regarding Plan, Specifications, etc., can be obtained at the Executive Engineer Office, any day, excepting Sundays and Holidays, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Forms of tenders will be supplied on receipt of one rupee for each form.

4 No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250 in cash or currency notes, as Security Deposit, to be forfeited to the Railway in the event of the Contractor withdrawing his Tender or failing to undertake the work. The Deposit will be returned at once, if the Tender is rejected but will be detained in connection with accepted tenders as security for due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The Railway will pay any royalties on building materials, that may be necessary and the same will not have to be borne by the Contractor.

6. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

THOS. WHEELER,
Manager,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 20th April 1914. 1761

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Football Association will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office, Home Street, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 6-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

To elect officers for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

H. ELLIOTT,
R. W. SMART,
2347 Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE BHURATPORE PRESS CO. LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 539 of the above Company, standing in the name of VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM deceased is reported to be LOST or STOLEN and that Ranchhoddas Vithaldas and Ratansey Vithaldas have applied to the above said Company for a duplicate copy thereof. Any one holding any claim against the said one share shouldlay it before the Company at its registered office No. 10, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within one month from the date hereof otherwise the Company shall not be responsible for granting the duplicate to the applicants.

PREMJEE OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1914. 2408

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE PROPERTY RATE RULES, NEEMUCH CANTONMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that valuation of houses within the Neemuch Cantonment for the year 1914-15 has been completed the assessment book can be inspected by house owners, occupiers or agents at the Office of the Secretary Cantonment Committee between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays excepted for 15 days from this date, upto which date objections made in writing and delivered at the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, will be received.

At the expiration of 15 days from this date the Committee will proceed to revise the valuation and assessed rate.

A. WIMBERLEY, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Neemuch.
Neemuch, dated 20th April, 1914. 1705

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer M. W. S., Bombay, at his office in Marine Lines, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 28th April, 1914.

	Rs.
1. Supply of Bazar materials for works and repairs at Bombay and Santa-Cruz for a period of three years ending 31st March 1917 Approximately	10,000
2. Supply of Bazar materials for works and repairs at Deolali for a period of three years ending 31st March 1917 Approximately	3,000

3. The amount of each tender is not guaranteed, it may be more or less and the Contractor SHALL BE BOUND to supply in terms of his contract any additional supply of the nature of his tender which he may be directed to supply and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of supply be less than the amount entered in the tender.

4. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

5 Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

6. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful tenderers.

J. C. WATSON,
Major R.E.,
A. C. R. E., Bombay, M. W. S.
2377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 77 of 1910.

MULRAJ KHATAO of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

v/s.

NARONJI DWARKADAS (2) GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL and (3) MONGHIVAHU wife of the said Goverdhandas Gocultdas Tejpal all of Bombay Hindu Inhatant, residing at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort .....Defendent.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 7th day of April 1914, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right title and interest of the first Defendant Naranji Dwarkadas in the following property subject to the rights of the mortgagees without prejudice to their rights to deal with the said property in terms of their security.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing and being thereof situate on the Napean Sea Road on the West side of the Malabar Hil in the Registration sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 24987 square yards be the same little more or less and which said piece or parcel of land bounded on the North by the adjoining property called the "wilderness" on the South, by the property of Edulji Bomanji Moris but now partly by the property of Ramdas Kessowjee and partly by the property of Tricumji Mulji on the East by a Public Road and on the West by the sea and partly by the said property called Wilderness which said premises were formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30 but are now registered under Old No. 30 New No. 16364 Old Survey No. 26 New Survey No. 7217 and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110 afterwards under 130 and are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3312 and 3313 (1) and Street Nos. 28-30-32 and 34 Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an object on to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of May 1914, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

(Sd.) F. C. MODI,
2412 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1913.
The Official Assignee of Bombay
vs.
Tyaballi & Others.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 7th day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and 77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Napier Road, on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the North by plot No. 89 and on or towards the South by Marristt Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karachi to Jeewanjee and Wulleji Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhawji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO MAIL AND STATE CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the Gujrat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Liquidators of the Gujrat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Seth Thackersey Moolji's Western India Mill, at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the following stock and materials belonging to the said Company.

1 Road Locomotive, by Messrs. John Fowler and Co., Ltd.

8 Goods Waggons, 73 feet long by 7 feet wide, 2½ feet height of sides.

2 Passenger coaches, 18 feet long by 6½ feet wide, by Messrs. Dykes and Co., of Calcutta.

1 eight ton single cylinder road-roller.

A lot of rolling stock, spare parts, consisting of piston rings, boiler tubes, bolts, fire bars, boiler pumps, cast and scrape iron, spanners, cans, funnels, etc.

The stock may be inspected on the above said premises any day before the sale.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

6, PARADE GROUND ROAD, POONA.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1914, on the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following unserviceable stores and metals in a very large quantity, but in small lots to meet the conveniences of purchasers and valuable machinery.

Brass old (consisting of boring, scissel, scrap). Brass pigs, old copper (consisting of scrap, cutting &c), old lead, lead dross and lead pig, old ammunition teak and other boxes, old iron and caste and scrap, tubing iron, steel mild scrap. Lathehand for boring holes for screw in head of wood time Fiozes. Paper cutting sectioning wood time Fioze. Lathes eight inches centre single geared, hand admits 3 feet six inches. A cutting strip into case pieces (circular cutter). Hand lever press. Hand toggle lever press. Lathes six inches centre double geared; sliding and screw cutting admits four feet. Lathes seven inches centre double geared, self acting, sliding and surfacing admits three feet. Fans silent blowing, shaping self acting stroke eight inches travers of table four feet. Planning small self acting travel of table five feet width of table four feet three inches, height three feet. Draw boring S. A. barrel, and others too many articles to mention.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
6 Parade Ground Road
2367 Poona.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor. Doosabhoy Rustomji Daroowala by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th December, 1911 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land together with the two messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on or towards the East side of De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1069 sq. yds., or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 649, New No. 12629 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/2675 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property of Jamsedji Cowasji Todiwala on the North by the vacant land belonging to Behramji H. Warden and on the South by the property of the Mortgagor and the buildings whereoin are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 2416 (3) and 2416 (4) and Street, Nos. 6 B. and 6 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 665 of 1913, (Kanjee Pragjee vs. Premjee Vallabhdass and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.),—Gold & silver and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, kadas, chains, rings, necklace, sankias, pochi, earrings, silver thalis, handa, lota, pearl and diamond ornaments, such as pearl raifuls bangles, nose-ring, set with pearl, and diamonds, pearl toranmala, pearl chudas, tickda, kamp, set with diamonds, diamond chikadi, diamond champa, valis, earrings, diamond and rubi kanthi, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert, Breslauer and Benjamin, such as rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dining waggons, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, Austrian figures, carved figures, rich pictures and engravings, wardrobes, chest of drawers, very old grandfather clocks, marble top-dressing and washhand tables, Singer sewing machine, with falling tops, screen, fancy teapoys, Standard electric lamps, bedsteads, beaded chicks, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. Pell, Esq., Manager Kemp and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 15 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, French Motor Car complete with Stepney wind screen 5 lights with all accessories, all tyres practically new, in good working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Aucion at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong grey arab horse, 14-1, young goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong nearly new fashion rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Landaulette on C. Spring, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light Vis-a-vis with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English built ralli cart by "Morgan" in good order.

1 handsome strong full size Landau especially made by Dyke and Co. of Calcutta, very little used, in good order.

1 bay waler horse, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels motor shape mail phaeton by Zanvie and Warner, Lt. with pole and cross bar for pair in good order and a grey Arab horse about 5 years.

1 set of American barness.

The property of Mr. A. B. Price.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

(1) 1 brown waler gelding "Wilful" 15-3, 8 years old, regularly ridden in Poona and Bombay Hunt.

(2) 1 brown waler gelding, "Aviator" 15-2, 8 years old, he was also regularly ridden in Bombay and Poona Hunt.

(3) 1 Dun waler mare "Duchess" 14-2, 8 years old, has played polo, was regularly ridden in Bombay and Poona Hunt, won two prizes in jumping competition, Bombay Horse Show, 1913.

(4) 1 grey waler gelding "Sun Beam," about 15-2, 8 years old, a great jumper and good hunter.

All the above horses are thoroughly made and were regularly worked without any sickness, etc., in Bombay and Poona Hunt and they are to be sold on account of the owner's death.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table. arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plant in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SUIT NO. 131 OF 1914.

CASUMALLY JAYRAJBHOY PIRBHOY

vs.

ARDESHIR M. MADAN AND OTHERS

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein appointed Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd May next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at house No. 8 and 9, Cuffe Parade, on the First floor of Khanum Terrace,—the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polish housewood mahoganised plain and carved F. P. household furniture, glass and platedware, solid silverware, crockeryware, rich drawing-room suite, dining and bedroom furniture, rich China and Japanese vases, old chairs, rich carpets, oil painings, and ments, sliding table, and leather lined chairs rich carpets, oil paintaings, and oliographs, phonograph with records, large Australian safe, on stand, large grand father clock, English clock by "Riwell," one very handsome Engine clock pattern cooking utensils, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Khanumbai, widow of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

At 3-30 p. m.

1 De Lauany Bel 'Velle, 6 cylinder 15 H. P. nimonsine body grey colour with electric light fittings

1 Renault car double cylinder 12 to 14 H.P. landaulette body. Both the cars are in working, the former was only imported last year.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY the 3rd proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plin and carved, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, blackwood dumbwaitors, marble top mahogany, English sideboards, dinner waggons, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, wardrobes by Dewji Canji, one nearly new sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Shoane, oak panelled elegant screen, blackwood carved tables, roll top desk by Army and Navy, revolving English chairs, solid chest of drawers, rich pictures and engravings, handsome flower vases, jardineers, Singer sewing machine, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron singlet and double, bedsteads, Italian cane chairs, teapoys, hatstands, English camera, headed chicks lamps, meat-safes, ice-box, ice machines, English stove, oil tank, copper and alluminium intensils, etc., etc., the property of J. U. Fairbairn, Esq., Chief Engineer, P. and O. Dockyard, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH FURNITURE AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS "KEEPSAKE" AND "BOMBAY VIEW."

On SUNDAY, the 24th May next, at 4 and 5 p.m., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Trust Estate of the late Bai Maneckbai Furdoonji Banaji, deceased, the following valuable bungalows with outhouses:—

At 4 p.m. on the premises.

The bungalow known as "Keepsake" together with its furniture and outhuses containing about 4 acres and 10 gunthas. The bungalow is well-built and centrally situated and commands very good view of the adjoining hills.

At 5 p.m. on the premises.

The bungalow known as "Bombay View," with outhouses and furniture, containing 4 acres and 27 gunthas. The bungalow is about 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station, is centrally situated and has ground floor and one story. The bungalow commands an excellent view of Bombay Harbour.

N. B.—Private offers for the above bungalows will be received by the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 106-107 and situate at Worli Road.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sənpoɹd pun sənssɪʇ uʍop-uɐʎoɹ dn sɟɟnq headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A HIGH PRESSURF STEAM-ENGINE, GALVANIZED STEEL BEAM PIPES, LAMBETH COTTON ROPES, A LARGE STOCK OF AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS, DURVITE (CASE HARDENING), L. ALLUR'S COMPLETE BRICKS AND TILES MAKING MACHINE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at risk of a European firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Times Buildings in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. John Marshall and Co., opposite Victoria Terminus station, the following:—

Such as a very large stock of American steel Split pulleys of various sizes, a large size new high pressure Steam Engine 16in. by 30in. by John Dalglish and Sons, a large lot of galvanized steel beam pipes, galvanized steam and gas pipes and fittings of various sizes, cast steel reducing Tees, joint cement, Bodden's new ring spindles, new reversible steel rings, drilling machines, pioneer and portable vices, centrifugal pumps, Morris hydrants, couplings and nozzles, lathes, dog chucks and face-plates of different sizes, sluice valves, French Burr stones for grinding mills, hydraulic rings, a large lot of Durvite (case-hardening), asbestos goods, a large size boiler model with all mountings complete, suitable for show, all sorts of brass and iron cocks, Dobby twine, loom forks and springs, gauge glasses, glass cylinders of different sizes, galvanized wire netting of different sizes, copper and brass gauge wire, Hinds piston ring, boiler test pump, Wakefield Flare light machine with engine, donkey pump, Wakefield's cylinder and engine oils and grease, water heaters, boiler blocks, rivets of different sizes metalic Fibre packing, chain blocks, chains with brackets, Gin fixed knives, handgins, steam traps, foot valves, hydraulic ram-rings, water regulator, grinding machines, leather beltings, office furniture, Ronco duplicator typewriter, electric lights and fans with all the fittings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view

N. B:—FIRSTLY THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE PUT UP TO AUCTION IN ONE AND WHOLE LOT AND IF NOT DISPOSED OFF. IT WOULD BE PUT UP TO AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, PLATEDWARE AND PERSIAN AND INDIAN CARPETS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder (near the Taj Hotel), the household furniture (specially made to order by well-known makers) consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, cushioned chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, wardrobes, single and double door glass fitted almirahs, clothes press, side and corner cabinets, single and double brass and iron cots, chiffoneers, jardineers, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, arm low easy chairs, screens, dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, ice box, law books, glass and crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, beautiful vases, Persian and Indian carpets, verandah benches, phonograph with records, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Quarmes, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are printed and the goods is on view

SALE ON THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Orient House, Colaba, opposite Colaba station, (on 2nd floor) very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers such as rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., mirror back side boards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, glass and panel door single and double almirahs, richly lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room rich cabinets, corner cabinets, hanging and wall lamps, carpets, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, ornaments, rich table and wall ornaments, figures, bronze ornaments, bedsteads, bed room sofas, cupboards, and other sundry things.

The property of Sassoon Basson, Esq., and others.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The property of a gentleman, leaving Bombay.

One Bedalia motor-car (French) single cylinder, double seated with Minchlin tyres, very light and simple mechanism. Upkeep expense very little.

1 second hand motor cycle in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a very large quantity of piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs' lined tapestry, writing and drawing tables, teapoys, hat stands, single and double door almiras, wardrobes, leather-lined sofas, book stands and wash-hand tables glass fitted partition screen and glass and crockeryware, &c.

A big size safe by Godrej 60in. by 30in. by 26in. specially made to order.

By order of the concerned office:—1 case containing assorted leather purses and cigar cases and lady's hand-bags.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of effects of Jethmal Bhagchand, an Insolvent:—

One lot silk piecegoods such as pieces of silk flowered in assorted colours, crape silk, white coloured flowered satin, crapes, handkerchiefs, crape pichhodies, pieces of alpacca and cashmere petticoats, &c.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 pistol with cartridges.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

3 rubber-tyred victorias.

2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

2 rubber-tyred broughams.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, in suit No. 1,174 of 1913 (Rahimatbai v. Fatmabai).

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 bay horse.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The property of a European gentleman going Home.

1 beautiful bay waler mare (15 hands). going in harness and saddle.

1 chestnut waler gelding going in harness.

At 3 p.m. S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay 25th April, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th April, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot. Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores. etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast, and wrought iron and steel scrap, of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass, white metal, and lead scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of about 24 tons old girders lying at the Company's Wharf, Colaba, will be sold at the Parel Stores Depot, which may be seen by the intending purchasers before the sale.

In the case of lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers, in other cases purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above-named place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot. Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

41 bales cotton (Sailu to Colaba Inv. No. 181. dated 26-1-14) consigned by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 5th May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Coy.'s Goods Depot. Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

28 bales cotton (Warora to Colaba Inv. No. 70 of 17-11-13), consigned by Pragdas N. to Messrs. Breul and Co.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their premises in Elphinstone Circle Fort, near Messrs. Kemp and Co., teak and blackwood, office and household furniture such as:—

Tables, single and double glass-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, dining tables, drawing room suits, leather-line sofas, bookstands, hatstands, tile-top teapoys, lady's tables, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, book-cases, cloth and glass screens, vases, dumb-waiters, wall and table clocks, arm and armless chairs, almirahs, file cabinet, phonographs, records, &c., &c.

D'LAL & Co.,

Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 TO 20 CANDIES WATER DAMAGED AKDA COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Keshavji Jadavji's Godown in Jeraghbai Street opposite the Morgue off Cursedji Sukhlaji Street by order of Mr. Ramji Rattonji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.

15 to 20 Candies water damaged Akda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the lot taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), ON PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Palli Hill, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, comprising of handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, sliding table, arm and armless chairs, rich cut glass set of glassware, rich French porcelainware, meat-safe cupboards, tapestry lined sofas, and easy chairs, tiles and plain top teapoys, Singapora cane furniture marble top tables, easy chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door hanging and clothes almyrah, panel doors linen cupboards, chest of drawers, marble top washhand and dressing tables, 2 Jost radio fans (almost new), clothes and hanging presses clothes baskets, bath room furniture, electric table fan. China and coir matting, copper boiler, large ice-box, garden flower pots and stands, etc., etc.

The property of J. DALLAPORTA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 25th day AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 25th day of April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucion, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the Petit's Sanitorium and near Sir P. M. Mehta's Bangalow, valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, comprising of large marble top during table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboard, dinner waggon, glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, velvet upholstered drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, carvers, rich engravings, table ornaments, 1 to 4 lights argand lamps, fron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, bed-room chest of drawers, writing tables, book stands, mirror-door almyrahs, large musical boxes, brass marble top table with case, table lamps, verandah seats. China mattings, etc., etc.

The property of RUSTOMJI BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30th APRIL, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 30h day of April, 1914. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved made to order household furniture some pieces by Roberts and others comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chair, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, teapoys, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, rich engavings, table ornaments rich toned cottage piano, very little used, Chesterfield sofas, palm stands double and single sofas, palm stands double and single bedsteads, mirror door almiras marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, revolving book cases, chest of drawers, Jost radio fan, cooking stove, large ice box, rich carpets, cooking utensils, garden plants etc., etc.

The property of EDWIN YEO Esq., of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co.,

Catlogues will be published and the pro-

Catalogues will be published and the prosale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AND PIECES OF LAND AT VAPI AND SALVAV NEAR THE DAMAN ROAD STATION ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On SUNDAY the 3rd day of May, 1914 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the property fifthly described below by order of the Mortgagees Bai Jenabai widow of Gulamali Pirbhoy and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and with the consent of the Mortgagor Mr. Rahimtulla Allana the following properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of land with the trees thereon and all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto situate at Mouje Vapin Sub-District Pardi, in the District of Surat and in the registration Sub-District of Pardi bearing Survey No. 257 and containing by admeasurement two acres and six Gunthas or thereabout.

SECONDLY::—All that piece of land forming a portion of land bearing Survey

J. S. MODY & Co., (*Contd.*)

No. 255 situate at Mouje Vapi in Sub-District Pardi in the District of Surat and the registration Sub-district of Pardi being by admeasurement about twelve carpenters' Gaj in breadth from North to South and about hundred carpenters' Gaj in length from East to West and bounded on the East by a "Gowcharan" grazing land, on the West by the land of Bhika Ranchod, on the North by the house of the said Rahimtulla Allana and on the South by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 255.

THIRLY:—All that piece of land with the trees thereon and the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto bearing Survey No. 254 and containing by admeasurement one Acre and two Gunthas or there abouts situate at Mouje Vapi in Sub-district Pardi in the District of Surat and in the registration Sub-district of Pardi and bounded on the North by the land of Ranchod Nichha, on the South by the Road leading to the Government Bungalow of the Customs Department and beyond that the property of Ebrahimji Rajbhai, on the East by the property of Ebrahim Esmail and on the West by the land belonging to Government and to Mitha Ganda and others.

FOURTHLY:—All those pieces of land with the tress thereon together with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto situate at Mouje Salvav in Sub-district Pardi, bearing Survey Nos. 332, 333, 334, 335 and 336 respectively and the said survey numbers containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty six Gunthas, one acre and twenty six Gunthas, two acres and two gunthas, two acres and thirty Gunthas and one acre and thirty-three Gunthas or thereabouts respectively.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece of land together with the buildings, outhouses and other structures standing thereon and the well dug therein, being by admeasurement about fourteen feet in breadth from North to South and two hundred feet in length from East to West situate at Mouje Vapi, in Sub-district of Pardi in the district of Surat and being a portion of Survey No. 255 containing two acres and eleven Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Government "Gowcharan" or grazing land, on the West by the property of Bhica Ranchod and others on the North by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim and on the South by the land of Bai Mariam Ebrahim.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece of land situate at Mouje Vapi in Sub-district Pardi in the district of Surat and Sub-registration district of Pardi admeasuring and bearing Survey No. 18 and comprised in the Putta granted by the Government to the said Rahimtulla Allana on the Twentieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and three along with plots bearing Survey Nos. 22 to 26 together with the buildings outhouses and structures standing thereon now occupied by the said Rahimtulla Allana as for his pehdi or firm and bounded on the East by the Dawan Road on the West by a Public "Gowcharan" or grazing ground on the North by the house of Magniram Marwadi and on the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

VERY NICE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE MOTOR-CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 MOTOR-CARS OF DIFFERENT MAKERS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Automobile Co., Ld., sell by Public Auction in the yard of Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Sons at Queen's Road and opposite the B. B. and C. I. Ry. over bridgeat Charni Road the following Motor Cars.

One 30 h.p. Humber recently overhauled, four cylinder, Beeston model, Easimen high tension ignition, four speeds and reverse, tyres in good order to seat 5 people.

One four-cylinder 12 H. P. Coventry Humber, Bosch magneto, White and Poppe carburettor, recently overhauled, tyres in good condition, 4 seater, cape hart hood and screen, painted blue.

One four-cylinder Coventry Humber 15 H.P., Bosch mageto, cape cart hood and screen, to seat five people with extra folding seat, car recently overhauled and repainted, tyres in good condition.

One Beeston Humber 30 H. P. painted dark red, to seat five people, Easimen high tension ignition, car in good order.

One two-cylinder Beaufort with four seated body in running order.

One two-cylinder DARRACQ just overhauled, tyres in good condition all new, back entrance body four seater, complete with hood, etc.

One 10/12 H. P. RICHARD-BRAZIER just overhauled, in splendid condition, Bosch high tention magneto, Victoria body to seat four, all tyres new, leather hood, screen, etc.

One 16/20 H. P. MASS, engine and gear box overhauled, all new gears, new new clutch fitted, car in excellent condition, tyres serviceable, fitted, with Torpedo body with two extra seats to seat 7. cape cart hood and screen, Bosch high tention magneto, White and Poppe and carburettor.

The above cars can be inspected any day on application to Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Sons, at the above mentioned place.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL WEEK
AT
THE EXCELSIOR.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Commencing to-Night
A Night in a Gipsy Camp
GIPSY SCENERY!
GIPSY DRAMA!
GIPSY SONGS!
GIPSY DANCES!
SOLOISTS.
Mr. VIOLET FRAMPTON (needs no introduction) MR. LOUIS COWEN (Tenor)
Miss IVY DAVIS (Soprano) MR. COURTNEY FORD (Bass)
Miss BLANCHE VAUDON (Premier Danseuse) MR. JAMES McGRATH (Baritone)
UNACCOMPANIED GLEES.
Under the direction of Mr. Cowen.
MADAME GELLI
will sing with Mr. Cowen.
Duet in the Prison scene from "Il Trovatore."
OUR NEW SOUBRETTE
Miss Beatrice Willey
(From the Palace, London)
THE GRAND NATIONAL
The biggest steeplechase in the world will be illustrated from start to finish, 18 cameras and 35 operators were engaged in its production. It will
APPEAL TO ALL SPORTSMEN.
It shows every incident from start to finish.
"In Mid Atlantic"
A drama founded on the "Volturno" disaster.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Miss Cunningham's Benefit.
Remember the day Wednesday next at 10 p.m. Special programme biggest and brightest ever given in Bombay.
Special Matinee at 3-30 p.m. Sunday, April 26th.
"SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN"
Complete in Seven parts.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
We Shall Present
PATHE'S MAGNIFICENT PLAY
THE STORY OF A SYREN
ADAPTED BY M. JEAN RICHIPEN'S CELEBRATED
NOVEL "LA GLU"
DRAMA 6,000 FEET LONG.
"LA GLU" (Story of a Syren) was written after nature at **LA BAULE AND CROISIC,** on the wild Coast of Britanny, so peculiar and which resemble so much to the Welsh Coast.
ALSO
PATHE'S Gazette and Ripping Comic.
1½ Hours. Three Shows Nightly. 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 **10.**
In Association With
Bandmann-Rickards Eastern Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.
ANOTHER "TERRIFIC SUCCESS"
of our
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE TALK OF THE CITY
Mr. E. FRED HAWLEY & Co.
IN VAUDEVILL'S MELODRAMATIC MASTERPIECE
THE BANDIT
The most thrilling Sketch ever Staged,
THE "BANDIT"
AUDIENCE HELD SPELLBOUND DURING PRESENTATION OF THIS TERRIFYING PLAYLET,
SENSATION AND THRILLS
Nothing like it ever seen in Bombay before.
SEE THE BANDIT TO-NIGHT!
THE CLEMENDOS TRIO
The Famous Ground Acrobats
Acrobatic Extraordinary
Every Feat Daring and Death Defying.
LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!
Of Englands Greatest Comedy Four
THE FOUR
VAGABONDS
HARMONIOUS COMEDIANS
Something to Marvel at in Harmony.
You love GOOD Music?—Then hear these Artistes.
The latest "STAR" Film Releases from London.
The only Theatre in Bombay that has Two Changes of Pictures Weekly and
New Artistes Every Week
BOOK NOW.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

"THE FIRE FLY"
4000 ft. long.
At the
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
A film depicting an exciting scene in which Mother and Daughter are Saved from a Bomb.
Other scenes are equally sensational and thundering.
Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee, with Valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1206.

LANOULI HOLIDAY HOME.
(Managed by the Y.W.C.A.)
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Fine Situation near the Woods.
Beautiful Outlook.
Tennis Court etc.
Rates.—Members Rs. 2-8-0 per diem
Non-Members Rs. 3-0-0 „ „
Apply to the
GENERAL SECRETARY,
Y. W. C. A. Institute,
Wellington Lines,
2412 Bombay.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** **Tel. No. 1271**
SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS COMEDY DRAMA.
AS YOU LIKE IT
Produced by a Company of Talented Artistes.
A PRETTY PLAY PRETTILY RENDERED.
IN THREE PARTS—3500 FEET.
Our New programme.
1 Love & Boxing. *(Comedy with Max Linder in the leading role)*
2 As you Like It .. .. *(Shakesperian Drama)*
3 Two Little Red-Skins.. .. .. *(Comedy)*
3 Shows Nightly—***7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.***
Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30
Films for Sale or Hire.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted
Further particulrs on application.
HEREDIA & Co., Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Easter, 26th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns 267, 302, 315, 270; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Whitefield in E Flat. Anthem—23rd Psalm—Faulkner Hymns 370, 172. Collections for S. P. C. K.

Daily Matins at 1-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, No morning services; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—**Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. The will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Loudhe 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m. Matins and Litary; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evenson and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson., M. A., 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Paraphrase 66; Hymns 233, 129, 339; Collection for Additional Clergy Society Unveiling of the Rev. John Cameron Memorial Brass at close of service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: Sermon to men on "Is the British race becoming degenerate"? Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright, 5 p.m Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart, 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. Inches.	29.334
Temperature of Air .. .. .. degrees	84.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. „	78.5
Dew Point .. .. .. „	76.6
Relative umidity of Air .. .. .. „	0.785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2
Maximum temperature of Air .. .. degrees	89.9
Minimum do do .. .. „	70.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh.	S.SSW, W, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind do .. .. .. miles	177
Fall of Rain .. .. inches	
Total fall during month .. .. .. „	
Do. do. year .. .. .. „	
Addition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide at Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours issued in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
April		h m	ft. in	April	h m	ft in.
24		n 11 10	27 1	4	m 4 38	16 7
		0 57 a	26 6		4 58 a	18 8
25		n 11 40	27 7	25	m 5 4	16 1
		11 24 a	26 7		5 30 a	18 8
26		0 °C a	27 10	26	n 5 30	15 9
		1 51 a	26 6		6 1 a	18 9
7		0 41 a	27 11	27	m 5 5	15 8
					6 31 a	19 1
28	m	0 21	26 3	28	m 6 23	15 8
		1 14 a	27 9		7 1 a	9 6
29	n	0 53	25 11	29	m 6 52	15 11
		1 50 a	27 5		7 33 a	20 1
30	m	1 27	25 5	30	m 7 24	16 3
		2 31 a	26 0		8 12 a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 24 (Friday) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
„ 25 (Saturday) „ 6h. 15m. „ 6h. 59m.
„ 26 (Sunday) „ 6h. 14m. „ 6h. 59m.
„ 27 (Monday) „ 6h. 14m. „ 6h. 59m.
„ 28 (Tuesday) „ 6h. 13m. „ 7h. 0m.
„ 29 (Wednesday) „ 6h. 12m. „ 7h. 0 m.
„ 30 (Thursday) „ 6m. 12m. „ 7h. 0 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m. p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 241 a.m.

NATURAL SELECTION IN MEN.

Statistical data indicating the existence of Darwinism, or natural selection in mankind, were discussed by Dr. E. P. Snow in the course of a lecture on "Evidences of the Operation of Natural Selection in Man" at the Grafton Galleries, on April 2.

Dr. Snow produced a considerable amount of evidence to demonstrate that human mortality is partially selective in its action, and that those who die before their natural span are on the whole less fit than those who survive. Figures and diagrams were also exhibited showing that in a year of heavy infantile mortality it was, on the average, the weaker infants who died. The question as to what extent the mortality of adults was selective could not, the lecturer explained, be so readily discussed. Evidence was given to show the heavier mortality of immigrants over natives in Australia in their early years in that country, and the lower mortality of the immigrants compared with the Australian born in later years. In conclusion, the lecturer claimed that the principle of the survival to the fittest as regarded man had ceased to be a hypothesis, and was a demonstrable fact.

BILLS ON INDIA.

Remittances for sixty lakhs were offered on April 1, and the applications amounted to Rs. 7,21,91,000, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d., Rs. 2,07,40,000 for bills, and Rs. 5,14,50,000 for telegraphic transfers. Amounts allotted:—In bills: Rs. 3,90,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 4d.; Rs. 12,54,000 on Bombay at 1s. 4d: Rs. 2,20,000 on Madras at 1s. 4.006d. In telegraphic transfers: Rs. 10,59,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 4.031d.; Rs. 28,27,000 on Bombay at 1s. 4.031d.; Rs. 2,50,000 on Madras at 1s. 4.031d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4d. will receive about nine per cent., above in full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d. will receive about nine per cent., above in full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. about nine per cent. Later in the day the Council sold bills for 1,50,150 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d. and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 5,50,000 on Bombay and Rs. 6,50,000 on Madras, both at 1s. 4 1-16d. From April 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914, remittances for Rs. 42,26,19,009 were sold for 28,305,827 l.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 24.

The only rainfall of importance is reported from Assam and South Bengal where Dhubri had one inch, Gauhati three-quarters and Narayanganj and Barisal a half.

The weather continues now much more normal than have been for some time, the only outstanding feature being low temperatures in Bengal.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH APRIL 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in defect in the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry in the reporting area in India and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 24th of April 1914.

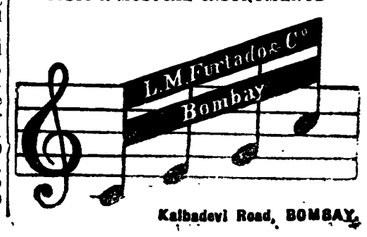
STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to Date
				[illegible]		
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (20th)..	86.3	66.7	74	0.41	11.55	..
Jask ..	90.1	75.9	78	..	4.54	0.65
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.48
Do (20th)..	91.8	81.4	82	..	2.41	—1.27
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	95.3	77.1	42	..	1.88	0.21
Rawalpindi ..	90.1	64.4	51	..	15.68	5.84
Lahore ..	102.9	70.3	45	..	4.49	0.82
Sirsa ..	100.6	70.0	41	..	2.99	0.99
Ambala ..	100.7	71.1	39	..	3.25	—2.60
Delhi ..	100.5	78.8	28	..	1.36	—1.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	103.1	76.4	32	..	0.88	—0.89
Mainpuri ..	103.6	73.1	38	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi ..	105.8	74.3	36	..	1.42	—0.52
Cawnpore ..	103.0	76.1	26	..	1.38	—0.59
Allahabad ..	105.8	71.5	16	..	1.98	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ..	110.1	75.2	43	..	2.45	1.21
Karachi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer ..	103.6	71.3	20	..	2.73	1.30
Jaipore ..	105.0	69.1	18	..	0.87	—0.73
Kotah ..	105.2	77.6	5	..	1.20	—0.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	103.5	73.3	68	..	1.01	0.48
Dwarka ..	86.8	77.6	84	..	0.38	—0.30
Veraval ..	88.9	70.1	73	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot ..	115.4	70.8	53	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar ..	107.0	74.0	53	..	0.01	—0.61
Surat ..	99.9	73.2	48	..	0.01	—0.33
Ahmedabad ..	111.5	76.8	52	..	0.09	—0.32
Deesa ..	110.3	74.1	42	..	0.16	—0.36
Neemuch ..	103.9	76.0	27	..	0.14	—0.74
Indore ..	105.3	74.7	30	..	0.70	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	99.3	70.1	44	..	7.48	4.70
Saugor ..	102.4	72.0	13	..	2.20	—0.31
Hoshangabad ..	106.1	78.4	17	..	2.52	0.66
Khandwa ..	109.0	80.5	28	..	0.30	—0.94
Akola ..	108.7	75.5	20	..	1.06	—1.12
Amraoti ..	106.5	79.7	24	..	0.13	—0.10
Nagpur ..	101.1	79.7	42	..	5.00	2.05
Chanda ..	101.5	78.8	42	..	4.89	1.55
Raipur ..	101.2	80.1	41	..	4.71	1.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89.9	77.4	81	..	0.15	—0.49
Ratnagiri ..	90.9	78.3	76	..	..	—0.83
Mormugao ..	90.8	79.7	77	..	0.06	—1.81
Karwar ..	88.7	79.1	79	..	0.03	—2.28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	109.2	74.4	27	..	0.08	—0.87
Ahmednagar ..	104.1	69.2	25	..	0.16	—1.57
Poona ..	104.4	73.6	44	..	0.04	—1.58
Sholapur ..	103.6	80.9	34	..	0.15	—1.89
Bijapur ..	101.0	75.9	53	..	0.27	—1.85
Belgaum ..	95.3	68.7	77	..	0.98	—2.67
Aurangabad ..	104.1	74.4	24	..	0.01	—1.66
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.8	79.9	36	..	0.46	—2.01
Hyderabad ..	102.2	77.2	37	..	0.26	—2.79
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	93.2	79.3	71	..	0.93	—3.64
Calicut ..	89.8	81.1	79	..	4.67	—5.23
Cochin ..	93.2	80.7	76	0.02	5.20	—10.06
Colombo ..	91.7	74.3	93	0.44	34.25	—1.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam ..	94.3	75.7	77	..	0.93	—6.50
Bellary ..	105.0	70.1	56	..	0.56	—2.53
Cuddapah ..	104.5	77.3	69	..	3.48	—1.80
Madras ..	92.0	75.6	75	..	30.78	9.83
Bangalore ..	92.7	70.5	71	..	4.18	—0.98
Coimbatore ..	99.8	74.8	71	..	4.87	—2.19
Trichinopoly ..	100.9	76.3	70	..	11.94	1.68
Negapatam ..	91.2	76.6	89	..	53.59	23.50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th April 1914 was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 23rd.

The Bombay Mails of 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2½ %	..75—7.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½plus ¼
Rentes 3 %	86½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.46 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16 unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 15.16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver.—very firm owing to anticipation of reduced production in mexico.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	..½27.32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 29th January 1914.	
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 ..	.. ½1.16
Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000 .	.. ½3.32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	.. 87¾—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 5.16plus ⅛
„ Indian Bank 6 mts. .	.. 2½plus ⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 2½plus ⅛
„ „ „ 6 „	3½ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 77.9⅛
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 1⅜plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans ..	1⅜ unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion	36,900,000 Inc.	700,000
Public Deposits	18,800,000 Dec.	400,000
Other do.	42,400,000 Inc.	500,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000 Dec.	200,000
Other Securities	41,200,000 Dec.	800,000
Notes & Gold	26,700,000 Inc.	1,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE IS 44 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britiain ..	2,000
„ „ to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.7¼plus 5
Futures at New York July ..	..12.55—3
Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13½plus 1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..12.78—4
Futures at New Orleans July ..	..12.76—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	53½ unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23rd

		Bales.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000	
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000	
„ Sales of East Indian ..		400	
„ Imports		17,000	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Good biz done firm.			
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Barely steady.			
Tone of Manchester Market :—Biz moderate.			
Mid. Americans		7.38	
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.05	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12.75	plus 9
	July	12.64	„ 6
New York Official noon call	May	12.76	„10
	July	12.62	„ 4
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May	12.85	„ 3
	July	12.82	„ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.	
A.M.	6.92	plus 4
M.J.	6.91	„ 4
J.J.	6.81	„ 5
J.A.	6.77	„ 5
A.S.	6.63	„ 5
S.O.	6.45	„ 6
O.N.	6.35	„ 6
N.D.	6.23	„ 5
D.J.	6.23	„ 5
J.F.	6.23	„ 5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 23rd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers 37½plus ½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. firm.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. April; sellers firm 33 plus ½

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May; firm 34½

Victorian April-May; sellers 36plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged 54

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk, sellers quiet but steady unchanged 49½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Sdip April-May; Hamburg sellers dull 51½—½

Linseed Calcutta April-May; London sellers quiet 49.3—3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done and sellers dull 44½—½

Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull sellers steady £5-16-6plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £63⅞—7.16

Copper Braziers unchanged £78½

Yellow Metal unchanged 6½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; steady very little business unchanged 12.7½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged in absence of business 11.10½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4—½d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 9.7½

Quiet only small business.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; only small biz at firmer rates. 13.3½plus ¾d

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April-value unchanged 11.2½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged 11.1½

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9⅜

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged nothing doing 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; Buyers quiet unchanged 2.11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 24th April 1914.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
31 boxes gold	6,00,649	London	National.
1 „ „	37,500		
and sovs.	18,750	„	Hongkong
165 bars Silver	3,00,000	„	Chartered.
4 bundles rupees	6,923	Bahrein	Hongkong.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London :—

£60,000 Bar Silver.

£210,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 1st May brings from London :—

£90,000 Bar Silver.

£220,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrieves here on the 8th May brings from London :—

£210,000 Bar Silver.

£310,000 Bar Gold.

10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady and unchanged. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but bills are not offering.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T. T. ready	.. 1	4 1-32
D D. mail	..1	4 1-16
T T. forward. to May. ..	..1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	.. 1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	.. 1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, from 8th May.	1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s reads	..	170¼
Marks „ „	..138	60½
60 days Hongkong	..	142½
„ „ Shanghai.	..	192½
„ „ Japan	..	149¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last 40 lakhs allotments were made of: 15.60 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. 1/32d. (minimum rate) and 24.40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/16d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 44.10 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1s. 32d. higher than the above.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	2,10,000
Madras	Rs.	20,000
Total	Rs.	5,80,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 1st. May brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,70,000
Bombay	Rs.	3,60,000
Madras	Rs.	10,000
Total	Rs.	12,40,000

The mail steamer which arrived on the 8th May brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,30,000
Bombay	Rs.	1,70,000
Madras	Rs.	2,20,000
Total	Rs.	16,20,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 15/16 both for ready and forward, but the tone of the market was reported "very firm owing to anticipation of reduced production in Mexico." The tone of the local market is steadier and a moderate business is reported at our quotations.

	Rs	a.	p
We quote :—			
English bar gold	24	3	0
Australian bar gold	24	2	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	2	0
1st Settlement	78	1	0
2nd Settlement	78	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	63	76,248
B. B & C. I. Railway	27	32,831

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and unchanged to-day and a fair amount of business was booked in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9-6 for the 30th April delivery. The rate for the 29th May Settlement was low by about one anna and a half.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 102-6.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any fluctuations worth reporting and the tone was firm.

Davids were placed at Rs. 503 3/4 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 472-8.

Madhavji stood at Rs. 1,045, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,480 and Centrals at Rs. 1,855.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 218-12 Finlay at Rs. 301-4 for May.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 890 for cash.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares moved up to Rs. 177.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,050.

Thacker and Co., shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 210.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,602-8.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Inc.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	.47	2.17
Public Deposits at Branches.....	„	„
Other Deposits	34.5	..
Post Bills	..	..
Sundries	.68	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	..	1.83
Other Authorised Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	.49	..
Loans on do. do.	5.10	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	..	7.19
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	.1
Bullion	..	.77
Balances with other Banks	1.97	..
Sundries	.19	..
Cash.....	35.59	..

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	9,119	430,701	250 638
Central India ..	9,569	205,145	97 153
Berars and Nagar ..	9,255	246,355	306 974
Berar ..	18,425	456,174	281,429
Central Provinces ..	5,934	274,303	231,818
Total Comras. ..	52,490	1,614,678	1,049,394
Dholleras ..	25,916	199 286	130,544
Broach ..	34,833	253,685	198,266
Compta and Dharwar ..	8,017	91,877	61,743
Western ..	5,015	87,853	49,791
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	1,319	415,151	342,869
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	4 221	215,962	101,600
Sind ..	326	58,593	108,565
Persian ..	..	720	1,702
American ..	..	2,160	31,495
Egyptian ..	37	1,199	1,817
Other sorts ..	..	622	3,33
Total ..	132,593	2,946,950	2,076,1

M. G. Khandeish	205	194 .. ..
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	248	.. .. ..
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	246	.. .. ..
M.G. Veotmahl	239	.. .. ..
M.G. Dharangaum, Pookgaum	220	.. .. ..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	216	208 .. ..
M.G. Amraoti	223	.. .. ..
M.G. Broach	276	272 270 „
M. G. Muttia	200	188 .. ..
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	.. 250 25 May
M. G. Westerns	..	.. 250 „
H. G. Westerns	..	.. 245 „
M. G. comptas	..	.. 209 „

The market closes quite with slightly easie all round.

OPENING PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	7,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months.	
A.M.	6.90 — 2
M.J.	6.88 „ 3
J.J.	6.78 „ 3
J.A.	6.74 „ 3
A.S.	6.61 „ 2
S.O	6.43 „ 2
O.N	6.33 „ 2
N.D.	6.26 „ 2
D.J.	6.24 „ 2

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	132,593	Bales
Wheat	55,198	Cwts,
Linseed	100,736	„
Rape, Rai etc.	44,098	„
Gingellyseed	10,739	„
Poppyseed.	22,620	„
Groundnuts.	13,332	„
Castorseed.....	67,424	„
Rice.....	74,235	„
Myrabollams.....	55,781	„
Cottonseed	163,016	„
Mowraseed	57	„
Gram.....	14,352	„
Jowar	42,735	„
Maize	594	„
Barley	2,378	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The market has continued very steady in sympathy with firm markets upcountry owing to small arrivals and a short crop. For the last day or two home markets have shown some improvement, but exporters are doing nothing, and there seems little likelihood of export business. Local mills are buying freely.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ready White Pessi 85 per cent.	5	14	6	R. T.
Ready White Cawnpore „	5	14	0	„
White Delhi May	5	15	0	„

Linseed :—The market has declined in sympathy with easier home advices and bearish private cables as also owing to free arrivals. As we anticipated the difference between ready and May contracts is narrowing as the time of delivery approaches, and weak holders are parting freely. Some are however transferring their purchases to September delivery at a high premium.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bold Brown ready	8	8	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	1	3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—Brown Delhi has continued to advance out of all proportion this week, under the influence of a small crop in the Punjab and receipts of this quality into Bombay being doubtful. For Brown Cawnpore there is a small demand for export, while Yellow Cawnpore is in good demand. Possibly the high price of Delhi may attract seed here.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	4	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready	9	5	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	7	6	R. T.

Teelseed :—There is nothing fresh to report in this market which remains quiet and unchanged.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bold White 85 per cent.	55	0	0
Small White 15 per cent.	54	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

Poppyseed :—The market is quiet and prices are easier. The feeling is not however bearish.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ready	10	1	3	B. T.
May	10	10	0	R. T.

Groundnuts :—The market is quiet with little doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Castorseed :—The market is steady and unchanged.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Madras	34	0	0	
Guzerat	34	0	0	
Forward	7	1	0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—The market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Berar	23	8	0
Guzerat	23	0	0

Mowraseed :—Nothing doing. Prices Nominal.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ready	6	10	0	B. T.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has remained steady during the week and beyond one large line of 6,000 bales 10s. sold at 6 7-16 annas for forward delivery, only a few small lots of 10s. and 12s. have changed hands. There has also been some enquiry for No. 6½. The tone at the close is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 3,000 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai 2,000 bales.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the week and the following business has been reported :—

Hull :—About 2,500 tons for April at 7s. to 7s. 3d. l.s., and about 2,000 tons for May at 7s. l.s.

Dunkirk :—About 750 tons April at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. s.c.

Havre :—300 tons April and May at 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d. cotton.

Antwerp :—Cotton has been booked in ready steamers at 10s.

Hamburg :—About 2,000 tons June to December at 14s. seeds, 14s, 6d. cotton.

Genoa :—1,000 tons April at 11s. 3d to 11s. 6d. seeds cotton; and 2,500 bales cotton at 13s. 6d. for early June.

Charters :—The following are reported this week :

S. S. "Highland Monarch" :—for April May at 11s. one T. P., 11s. 6d. two P. P.—D. W. basis.

S. S. "Orangemoor" :—For April-May at 12s. 6d. two P. P.—D. W. basis.

S. S. "Sutherland" :—For June at 13s. two P. P.—D. W. basis.

S. S. "Corsinia" :—For May at 12s. 6d. two P. P.—D. W. basis.

The following are rates :—

MAY.

Dunkirk :—8s. 6d. l.s., 10s. 6d. s.c.
Antwerp :—8s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Havre 11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool :—9s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Marseilles :—9s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
London :—8s. 6d. l.s., 10s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa :—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Trieste :—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.
Hull :—8s. l.s.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per case

White Rose	„	150o	„	„	5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„	„	5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„	„	5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125o	„	„	4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„	„	4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 „ „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„		3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal
Camel in tin	„	125o	„	„	4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

				Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins				5	4	0
„ „ Firefly	„	„	„	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker	„	two tins		4	6	0
„ „ „	„	8 gallons		3	12	0
„ „ Victoria	„	two tins		3	11	6
„ „ „	„	8 gallons		3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound				0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „	„	„		0	3	0
Candles per pound.				0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands :—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	Rs.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	„	4	1	6
wan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	„	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	„	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	„	4	9	0
Anchor Cases per case	„	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ...	„	4	15	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 24.

Trade on our side again is very quiet, the hopeful activity having dwindled into a slack demand. Large stocks in certain styles have been left unsold, and as these styles generally have a setting season, it will be months before any notable clearances of the same are to be expected. These dearly purchased goods with the burden of heavy interests will have to face, possibly goods bought at cheaper rates, and consequently the losses the holders are to expect can well be imagined. Manchester has fortunately shown a very firm tendency, prices in staple styles having been quoted five to six per cent. higher. It is said that this is due to the heavy reported buying from Calcutta and Karachi. Under any condition, the present position will afford some relief to headlong sellers and buyers. The Chamber report shows that nearly 36,000 packages were taken delivery in March, encouraging figures no doubt, but then 30,000 packages have arrived, and thus the decrease is about 6,000 packages only. Months of heavy demand have passed, and the visible stock is reported by the end of March as being more than 1,21,000 packages against about 77,000 in 1913 and 48,000 in 1912. These figures are worth considering seriously.

Greys have moved slowly, the active demand of last week being not visible. We hear a big European House have booked a few days back about 500 bales of "Bristol" make shirtings in 38 inches 16 by 12 counts at 7s. 2d. per piece H. D. including duty, delivery up to September. It is reported, a Native House has been offering 50 bales in 45 inches by 37 1/2-38 yards shirtings, 18 by 15 average at 10s. 4d. a free F. B. H. shipment May-June, but business has not resulted. In *bleached cloths* inquiry has much fallen off. A couple of well-known European Houses are reported to be soliciting offers for their staples 33 and 38 inch by 18 yards, Nainsooks in 16 by 15 counts and higher reeds "S. L. B." and like finishes, which they are holding on spot and for June-July shipment, but upto now, they have not been able to secure reasonable offers, as the local prices stand very low owing to accumulated stocks in the line. In mulls very fortunately, Manchester has been quoting abnormally high prices and distant deliveries. The heavy stocks and nervous dealers however have not permitted the prices to advance on our side, in sympathy with the ruling Manchester rates; if anything the dearer holdings and the expected cheap arrivals have induced dealers to be sellers at further reduction. Chances of a revival of trade in the style, are remote, and at the present prices certainly impossible. In Fine Jacconots, we hear a nice trade has been possible, an English firm having booked recently a range of about 150 cases at 5s., 5s. 4d., 5s. 8d. and 6s. per piece H. D. ex-duty, respectively for July-August shipment. *Prints and dyed goods* are equally poor in demand. Even retail enquiry is least helping. Local prices have remained steady, but to a decent purchaser, cheaper buying would not be impossible. In *fancies*, there is still some inquiry, and at slightly reduced prices, some clearances are reported.

Yarns :—Arrivals have been pretty large, but demand continues to be quiet. There is some inquiry for single yarns, but very little for twofold. We hear of small lots in 2/40s. bleached being offered from our side at 12 1/8d., but they have been returned for 12 5/16 to 12 3/8. The stiff market has not permitted any sales of importance.

BCTA QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Mill Offers	Mill Bids	Delivery
L. G. Bengals	185	175 ..	Ready
M.G. Bengals	206	198 186 ..	„
M.G. Sohni-Punjab	153	133 ..	„

TO REMEDY THINNESS AND IMPROVE THE FIGURE.

Ladies who are thin, scraggy and angular, and lacking in that full, well-rounded development which adds so much to any woman's charm may accomplish wonders in the way of putting on flesh, filling up hollow cheeks, necks and shoulders and developing the figure generally by giving a little attention to the nervous system. When the nerves are weak the stomach and the other vital organs are the first to suffer. The food eaten is not converted into flesh, and you become thin, scraggy, anaemic, run down and despondent. The seat of the trouble is the nerves which direct and control the work of the stomach and liver. They must be strengthened by a proper nerve food, and probably the best nerve tonic and flesh builder known is the old-fashioned formula so frequently prescribed by physicians, composed of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound, B.P., 3 oz. Elixir Simplex, B.P.C., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, and water sufficient to make 8 ounces. Take one to two tablespoonfuls before meals and note how much better you will feel after the first day. Weigh yourself when you start and again at the end of the first week. You should have gained about 2 lbs. at the very least. Any chemist can readily prepare this formula, and as it is widely recognised for its unusual efficacy many chemists now keep it in stock ready for use under the name of Salrado Tonic. The increase in weight following the use of this tonic is remarkable, the nervousness, sleeplessness and other unnatural symptoms all disappear; dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health. —A. E. M.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

BLACK & WHITE LEADS

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SOLD EVERY WHERE

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid Market

IRISH SOAP

(M'CLINTON'S).

Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it may truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.

When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.

A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

TRY A CAKE.

LEOPOLD & Co.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY DUST NUISANCE!

Try The Imperial Electric Suction Cleaners for Cleaning

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CURTAINS, WALLS, FLOORS, Etc.,

In Private Residences, Shops, etc.

The Imperial is the most powerful Portable Cleaner ever manufactured.

As light and simple as a Carpet Sweeper.

Operates from Electric Lighting Circuits

Worn Carpets made to look fresh and new

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tels No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

THEATRICAL SUIT.

PROPRIETOR OF OPERA HOUSE SUED.

LATE MANAGER'S CLAIM.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, heard a suit brought by Mr. E. Platt, late manager of the Royal Opera House, against Mr. J. F. Karaka, proprietor of the Opera House to recover Rs. 1,781-12 as wages and second class steamer fare to Bombay.

Mr. Kirke Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the recommendations of the Cherniavski Brothers, the defendant engaged the plaintiff on a cable in February 1913 as secretary on a monthly salary of £25 for one year. It was also agreed that the plaintiff was to get free board and lodging and free second class passage to and from Bombay. Mr. Platt arrived in Bombay in March, 1913, and his appointment came to an end in March, 1914, but at the special request of the defendant he agreed to remain in Bombay to manage for the Howitt-Philips Company, who were due at that time. Mr. Platt then arranged to leave for London on the 18th April by the s.s. Mantua, but his arrears of salary from January and his passage money were not paid to him. He was paid Rs. 200 as part of his salary for January, and he claimed Rs. 175 for that month, Rs. 375 each for February, March and April, and for 8 days of May at Rs 12-8 per day, as the s.s. Mantua was due in London on the 8th May. He also claimed further salary from the 18th April at Rs. 12-8 per day till the date of the suit, thus bringing the total of his claim to Rs. 1,781-12. He also prayed for salary at Rs. 12-8 per day till judgment.

The defendant denied the claim, and contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to salary upto the 8th May. The plaintiff, he said, should have sailed on the 4th April so as to reach London by the 18th April. He admitted that a sum Rs. 292-13-3 was due to the plaintiff by way of salary but the plaintiff was indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 561-12, and for this he claimed a set-off, and counter-claimed Rs. 268-15-9, to recover which he said he would file a separate suit. These sums, he said, the plaintiff had received for and on account of the defendant, and had failed to account for the same. He submitted that a proper account ought to be taken between the parties.

In explaining this matter in detail, Mr. Payne said that the plaintiff had to perform the duties of manager of the theatre. As manager, the plaintiff was to engage artistes from London and Paris and in accordance with the custom prevailing in the profession a commission of ten per cent. was to be deducted from the salary of the artistes. This ten per cent. was to be divided equally between the plaintiff and the defendant, and amounts were due by the plaintiff to the defendant in that respect.

The defendant had sent accounts to the plaintiff, and Mr. Kirke-Smith told the Court that his client had nothing to do with the offices in London and Paris for engaging artistes, though the manager in charge of the London office was Mr. Platt's sister. If Mr. Karaka had any claim against Miss Platt he had his remedy open to him.

In his examination-in-chief the plaintiff said that he had rendered an account of all the items in dispute to the defendant, who had passed them. He denied that he had anything to do with Platt and Page, a firm that engaged artistes in London and Paris for the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said he had signed an agreement in Bombay after his arrival. His telegraphic address was Platt and Page. When he signed the agreement, it was arranged that he was to engage the artistes. It was proposed, but it was not settled, that the commission was to be shared half-and-half between him and the defendant.

Mr. Payne then cross-examined the plaintiff in detail about the accounts and correspondence that he had carried on with his sister, to prove that the plaintiff was interested in that account.

After the cross-examination had proceeded for some time, his Honour referred Mrs. Payne to a separate suit for the counter claim relating to Platt and Page, and restricted him to the question of wages, passage money and money alleged to be unaccounted for by the plaintiff.

Mr. Payne asked the Court to stay execution after the amount found due on this account is decreed.

His Honour said that he would not stay execution but he would let the amount remain in Court.

The case then proceeded on that basis, and further cross-examined, plaintiff said it was not true that he agreed to stay with the Court Cards only, and then sail along with them on the 4th April. It was untrue that his reason for not sailing was that he was in negotiations with a Mahomedan gentleman to open a photographic studio. He wanted to go to England as he was engaged by Mr. Bandmann, and he was coming back for the new theatre which was to be built by a syndicate. He was not delayed with reference to that syndicate because the scheme had been completed sometime ago. He stayed because he was asked by the defendant to stay as long as he liked. The arrangement was that he was to stay month to month, the services to be terminated by a month's notice.

After re-examining the plaintiff, Mr. Kirke-Smith closed his case.

Mr. Payne then put the defendant in the box. Examined by him, Mr. Karaka said beyond being the owner of the Opera House, he had no experience of the theatrical agency business. He had entered into an arrangement with the plaintiff for continuing Mr. Platt's agency business. Mr. Platt and he were to share the commission and also the expenses. The London office was opened at the suggestion of the plaintiff with the object of getting the commission. With regard to the £25 sent in advance to the plaintiff by him, no account was rendered, though it was repeatedly asked for.

Mr. Karaka then swore to the statements made in his behalf by Mr. Payne in the plaintiff's cross-examination.

He also added that he was willing to pay the passage via Marseilles even now. He was also willing to pay his wages till the day he would arrive in London if he had left by the mail of the 4th April. Under his agreement the plaintiff has not done any work for him from the 4th April till now.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

MADEMOISELLE DAGMAR.

FOUNDER OF THE CALCUTTA CONSERVATOIRE.

WELL-KNOWN ARTISTE IN BOMBAY.

Mdlle Vivianne Dagmar, "professor of deportment and mimique theatrale," and dancing, ancient and modern and founder of that admirable institution the Conservatoire de Musique, Calcutta, has arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mdlle. Dagmar's health broke down under the strain of very hard work a short while ago and under doctors' orders she has come to Western India for a complete change of air and scene, having been emphatically told by her medical advisers that she must put the cares and anxieties of the management of an important educational and artistic institution off her mind for a while.

But Mademoiselle Dagmar declares that while she is prepared to follow her doctors' advice to this extent, she could not be happy if she were to remain idle. She intends to remain in Bombay three months, during which time she will take pupils in the arts of which she is such a capable exponent.

In conversation with a "Bombay Chronicle" interviewer yesterday, Mdlle. Dagmar spoke of the work done at the Conservatoire in Calcutta, and the success which had been attaind by that institution. The Conservatoire was founded by Mdlle. Dagmar in 1906, with the object of advancing musical education and musical art generally. In the first year there were 90 pupils, but now there are several hundreds, and the fact that the institution is now in receipt of a Government grant shows how well it is fulfilling one of the objects for which it was started—the advancement of musical education. addition to that, something like 800 chambers concerts have been given in Calcutta; concerts of a class which had never before been known in that city, and which would hold their own in many big cities in Europe.

Asked if it was her intention to open a branch of the Conservatoire in Bombay, Mdlle. Dagmar said she had been asked to do so by many music-loving people in this city and that such a branch might be formed. She felt, she said, that it would be to the ultimate good of the movement if branches were formed in Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Colombo, as then regular series of concerts could be given in each of the cities named, and they would be able to cater constantly for lovers of high-class music. The Conservatoire in Calcutta continued to make gratifying progress, she added.

AN IBSEN PLAY.

In connection with the Conservatoire, Mdlle. Dagmar said, they had started in Calcutta the "Societe pour la Propogation des Litteratures etrangeres et la Pratique de la Langue Francaise," the primary objects of which were the study of French literature and the practice of the French language. This Society had been very successfull, and had now 71 members Several of Moliere's plays had been presented most successfully by the members of the Society, notably "Les Precieuses Ridicules." Encouraged by the success which had attended the production of these plays, Mdlle, Dagmar, in February of this year, got together a party of amateurs to perform Ibsen's great play "The Doll's House," a performance which created something of a sensation in Calcutta.

"I was told," Mdlle. Dagmar told the interviewer, "that it was madness to play Ibsen in Calcutta; that it would not be understood even if the people attended it; but that they would not attend. I persevered, however, and without the least effort beyond the ordinary advertising, we had the theatre full. At the last moment Their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal and Lady Carmichael signified their intention of attending, but the majority of the seats had been booked before then, so that it was not their patronage which had drawn the people. As to the play not being understood, the silence which prevailed during the acts showed how closely it was followed, and the enthusiastic applause to which the curtain fell was a clear indication that the play had been appreciated and understood."

WOULD PLAY NORAH IN BOMBAY.

In the play Mdlle. Dagmar took the part of Nora Helmer, and this is what a critic in one of the Calcutta papers said of her performance: "The success of the play was due almost entirely to the remarkable study presented by Mdlle. Dagmar of the fascinating character of Nora Helmer. She literally made Nora Helmer live from the moment she comes upon the scene, the gay, tender-hearted wife, very much in love with a very foolish and conceited husband, to the moment when she bids him farewell, a disillusioned and heart-broken woman."

Mdlle. Dagmar added she would like to play "The Doll's House" in Bombay if she could get sufficient amateurs to help her.

"It is a beautiful play," she added, "and would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated in Bombay."

OPENING OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' CLUB AT HIGH HOLBORN.

Photo by Topical Press.

The Indian Students Club, which was started three years ago, yesterday changed its quarters from 170, Strand to 112, High Holborn. Sir Charles Scott performed the opening ceremony.

The photo shows a group of students and friends of the institution. Seated in the centre of the picture is Lady Robertson, and the Hon. Mrs. Montague Waldgrave is seen standing fourth from the left. In the second row there are several other society people.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day considerable business was put through. The transactions included auction sales of 718 shares, Pansra 11 1/4, 11 5/8, 608, Hurriladih 88, 100, Mohespore 1—2, 200, Teetulmuri 8, 7/8, 200, Bansjorah 8 5/8.

Coal:—Ordinary Sales,—Barboni 12, Bhuskajuri 18, Equitable (ord.) 22, Raneegung 20 1/2, Southgovindpur 8 1/2, Tutulmuri 9 1/8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord.) 65, Burn and Co. six per cent. (pref.) 98.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold 20, India General (ord.) 156, Port Shipping 16.

Tea:—Phoenix 40.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 23.

Mr. M. De P. Webb, C.I.E., Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has been elected to represent the Chamber on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

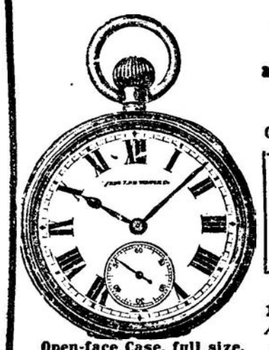
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



Open-face Case, full size.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring: most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

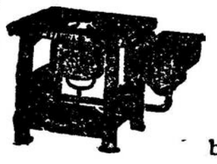
14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 160.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

WICKLESS OIL STOVES, RANGES & BAKING OVENS



NO SMELL. NO SMOKE, NO SOOT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, QUICK AND RELIABLE.

Burns with pressure and produces a powerful blue flame.

PRICES AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,

(Stove Depot),

17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

KATOL Powder

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs

FREE SAMPLE.

KATOL Sticks

KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies.

Just try it to be convinced.

Apply to Sole Agents:—

TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,

Taj Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Third Round Customs H. C. V. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 27.

The Fazalbhai, the Karimbhai, the Ibhrahimbhai Pabani, and the Crescent Mills and the Indian Dyeing and Bleaching and Printing Works, Ordinary General Meetings, 13 Esplanade Road, 3-15 p.m. to 3-35 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Third Round, 2nd Dorsets Poona v. Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 28.

Special Vacation Sittings, Bombay High Court 11-30 a.m.

Western India Football Association, Annual General Meeting Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's Office, Home Street, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann.

Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABL.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Expresstrains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-05
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	6-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

April 25.

313. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday 26th, Practice Binning Shield Competition.

Monday 27th, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Tuesday 28th, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Tuesday 28th, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Wednesday 29th Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Thursday 30th, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Friday 1st May, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Saturday 2nd Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.

Sunday 3rd, Practice Binning Shield Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminues morning 6-15 a.m. Afternoon 1-5 p.m.

The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

314. Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments:—

"H" Coy. 7195 Cadet F. Lewis & No. 7294 Cadet A. Jacob appointed Lance Corporals.

"K" Coy. No. 7656 Cadet G. Sutherland appointed Lce Corporal.

"M" Coy. No. 6947 Cadet C. Carey appointed Corporal, and No. 7057 Cadet C. Unger and No. 7149 Cadet W. Biss appointed Lce Corporals.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

April, 24.

145 Arms and Equipments. All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Headquarters as early as possible.

158 Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday 29th April 1914 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman.

Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Headquarters.

All members should wear Khaki Uniform and Caps, or White Mess Kit.

160 Committee Meeting. There will be a Meeting of the E. E. Company at the Corps Headquarters on Monday next the 27th instant at 7-0 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols,, will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

March	Entry of the Bulgars — Lotter
Overture	Mirella — Gounod
Valse	Night of Love — Lincke
Selection	The Pearl Girl — Felix
Gavotte	Premier Bonheur — Salabert
Potpowrri	Revue of Revues — Douglas
Over-Step	Hitchy Koo — Pether

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers the band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. J. Dewsall Badmaster will play this evening a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45 o'clock.

March	The Brandenburg Guards — Kinger
Selection	Falka — Chassaigne
Valse	Destiny — Baynes
Selection	Madame Butterfly — Puscini
Suit	Venezia — Nevin
(a) Song	Love, came from Fairyland — Linske
(b) Barcarolle (from)	Contes D'Hoffmann — Offenback
Selection	The Earl and the Girl — Caryll

(By request.)

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Sajoonbhoy Meerally Charitable Girl's School will be held to-morrow at Noor Baug at 4-30 p.m.

A PUPILS' CONCERT.

Miss Bhikhaijee L. Palumkote, the well-known Parsi musician, who possesses high European academic honours in music has arranged to give a concert of her pupils at the Framjee Cowasjee institute on Sunday the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GOAN UNION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas will deliver a lecture on "First Aid and the necessity of establishing a Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Goan Community" to-morrow at 6 p.m., in the Hall of the Institute Luso Indiano, Girgaum Road.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The guest night dinner and dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night was as usual, a most enjoyable affair. Dinners were served for nearly 330 people, and amongst those who had parties to dinner were Mr. Hunt, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Currimbhoy and Mr. Dadabhoy the dance after dinner was greatly enjoyed.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A charity concert will be held in the Town Hall to-night at 9-30 p.m. organized by the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, and assisted by St. Anne's choir. The Society is a charitable institution which aids the deserving poor and depends on the grateful patronage of the well-to-do. Tramcars will be available after the concert.

COTTON FIRE ENQUIRY.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the bodies concerned as their representatives on the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green:—

Mr. J. Muller (representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce).

Mr. M. Leslie (representing the Bombay Fire Insurance Association).

Mr. D. Wacha (reprenting the Bombay Municipal Corporation).

Mr. H. R. Greaves (representing the Bombay Cotton Trades Association).

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas (representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau).

Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas (representing the Bombay Mill-owners' Association).

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS,

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday there were recorded in Bombay City 47 attacks and 40 deaths from plague, 2 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox and a single attack and a single death from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 121 as compared with 111 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 153 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Mahim 6, Mazagon 5, Tarwadi 5, Dhobi Talao 4, Sion 3, Kamatipura 3, Parel 2, Tardeo 2, Khetwadi 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Mandvi 1, Dongri 1, Market 1, Fanaswadi 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Khara Talao 1, Khumbharwada 1, Girgaum 1, Mahalaxmi 1, 2nd Nagpada 1, Byculla 1, Sewri 1, and Worli 1. On Thursday 1718 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, of which 157 were found to be plague-infected. 19 of these latter came from Fanasvadi, 17 from Umarkhadi, 16, each from Kumbharwada, Kamatipura, and Dhobi Talao, 11 from Mandvi, and 10 from Chakla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

Captain Willins, 31st Lancers, has been selected to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur State Imperial Service Cavalry.

Majory E. H. Phillips, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery from the Home Establishment is posted to the 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Meerut.

Lieutenant Kitchen, R. E., is transferred from Meerut to the Peshawar Division.

Major Le Mesurier, R. E., officiating Assistant Director-General, Military Works is transferred temporarily as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore.

Major-General Young, Commanding Peshawar Infantry Brigade, is granted leave for 3 months.

Lieutenant Campion, Royal Garrison Artillery from the Frontier Garrison Artillery is posted to No. 32 Mountain Battery.

Captain Rowley, No. 104 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Home Establishment on absorption.

Captain Morris, R. E. is transferred from the 2nd Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Services and is posted to the Secunderabad Division.

Lieutenant Dewing R. E. is transferred from the Military Work Services to the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

PASSENGER LIST.

The following is a list of additional passengers sialing by the s. s. Salsette to-day.

Mr S Berkeley-Smith; Miss S Sanderson; Mr Manyon; Mr D Macleod; Mr A F Flowers; Capt W A W Swetteuham; Sub-Asst Surgn S G Pete; Mrs S G Pathe; Mr J Hutton; Capt R Prince; Mr G dal; Mr C A Bignell; Mr H L Jones; Mr E E Bonsfield; Mr C H Roberts; Mr C F Osborne; and Mr H G Gauntlett.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIANS' WEAK DEFENCE,

A LUCKY WIN.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB (2), BEAT R. G. A. (BOMBAY) (1).

The largest crowd seen this season assembled on the Oval to watch the trial of strength between the cup-holders and the Royal Garrison Artillery team from Colaba in the third round of the tournament on the Oval on Friday when after a hard struggle, the champions were decidedly lucky in a scoring victory, and qualifying themselves for the semi-final round, by the odd goal in three. On the day's play, the military were decidedly the better team which was very evenly balanced, and had a larger share in attack. They played up to the top of their form, and each man did his best. They opened the scoring through Farmer before the game was two minutes old—a point due entirely to the extremely weak display of Dominic de Souza and Rodrigues, who let the ball pass between their feet in turn, and who, did not attempt to cover their mistake, rather than to any brilliant forward play by the Artillery front line,—and during the rest of this half had the champions a beaten team. The response was feeble, even their magnificent forward line being affected almost to undoing. The halves lost their heads, and hopelessly blundered, while the backs, who were never at any time strong, went from bad to worse. The respite, however, braced them up and five minutes after the restart Cynaco with a magnificent run gave Sequiera in the ring, and ran through one shot after it had been stayed by the goalkeeper. Just before its close Johnny paved the way for a goal by giving Sequeira a splendid back pass, and Cynaco being put in possession gave the finishing touch to his centre's shot, thus securing a very lucky win for his side.

When the R. G. A. scored a victory over the Cyclists in the Inter-Garrison Tournament, their chances for the Cup went up with a bound, but in their first exhibition in the tournament, when they met and defeated the Byculla Club, was hardly calculated to preserve the good opinion formed. Pitted against the Parsi Hockey Association they showed a remarkable improvement on their first game and again raised the hopes of their supporters, but none expected that they would reproduce the form they did last evening against the cup-holders. The defence completely upset the easy calculations of the Lusitanian forwards throughout a large period of the game, and had Franklin, Capt Perry and Farmer been able to pick up the passes from the wing men and shoot accurately the result would have been different. Although at times the inside men combined well, they finished lamentably. Flynn and Lewellyn had to be bear the brunt of defence playing with excellent judgment. but there was more than a suspicion of undercutting in their drives. The halves stuck to their men with a dogged tanacity, but it must be said of the entire defence that they were none too particular as to how they tackled, and in the opening stages the referee had quite a busy time in "piping" for tackling on the wrong side.

For the winners, although the front line showed up to their best form, they always endeavoured to make the best of their openings. Their combined efforts being persistently broken up they showed a tendency during the great part of the play to discard the combined method of attack but their training rose superior to it, and it was chiefly owing to this that they were able to run out winners Sequiera played consistently well throughout, while Nelson was decidedly off colour. Slade watched Cynaco's movements too closely and seldom let that player get away, and it must be said under those difficult circumstances, he undoubtedly did well. Leo and little Johnny on the wings, although not up to their usual standard did well. The halves had a day off. Although never at any time actually weak, were nervous and did not keep their places, thus letting the military forwards through frequently. The backs were lamentably weak and will have to be considerably strengthened if they are to keep their charge against the Medicals. Faria did excellent work in goal, saving many stiff shots.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

Messrs. Ward and Simpson were the referees. Both exercised a strict and fair supervision of the game, but the latter again made a serious mistake. He awarded a "penalty bully" against Flynn for fouling Cynaco in the ring. The "bully" was taken by the two players mentioned, who struck each others sticks three times over the ball as required, but Flynn immediately put his foot against the ball. Mr. Simpson ordered another "bully" when he should have given a "penalty goal," for:—

"Breach of any rule by the offender (except rule 9—which provide for the manner in which players shall "bully.) The attaching team shall be awarded a penalty goal, which shall be of the same value as an ordinary goal, and gives the referee no option.

THE PLAY.

The game commenced punctually, the Lusitanians defending the northern goal. The Gunners went away at the start, Lt. Gordon and Franklin doing good work without being effective, and the attack being beaten back, Johnny, Nelson and Sequiera combined well and carried the ball into the striking circle, where "kicks" against a defender, secured a "penalty corner," which Nelson stopped and sent to Cynaco, who spoiled by giving "sticks." A long drive transferred play and Dominic allowed the ball to pass between his feet, and Rodrigues failed to stay the course of the leather in the same way, and Farmer running in secured, and beat Faria at close range.

R. G. A. ..... One.
Lusitanians ..... Nil.

Lt. Gordon ran down from the restart, but lost, and Nelson and Sequiera carried the attack to the other end, where Nelson made two or three attempts to shoot, but missed the ball altogether, and a little later the same player was "tripped" in the circle. A couple of defenders ran out to the corner and on to Sequeira who was about to shoot, a "free" was awarded outside the circle, but nothing came of it. Lt. Gordon again made a good run down the field, but his centre went abegging, and immediately after two "free" outside the circle promised well, but the Artillery forwards could not drive home their attack. At the other end Nelson drove for the net at a difficult angle, but his shot rose and travelled harmlessly across the goal mouth. Rodrigues again put his charge in jeopardy by letting a ball through his feet, but Dominic covered him this time, but in returning the ball hit the left back and hurt him. He attempted to play a running ball immediately after, and missing let Capt. Perry through, Faria taking the shot of the military centre on his pads, cleared just as Spain was on him. The Garrison team kept up the pressure and Faria was again applauded for stopping a stinger from Capt. Perry, Llewllyn robbed Nelson when well on the run and transferred to the other end, where Franklin carried the ball over the line, when he might have centred. The Lusitanian raids were met with a sturdy defence, the whistle sounding frequently for obstruction and tackling on the wrong side against the defenders. At the other end a corner was forced, which yielded a "penalty corner," which, however, was spoiled by sticks. Llewiyn again frustrated a combined attack by the Lusitanians, forcing to touch, and play being transferred to the other extremity Spain received a wing to wing pass and carried it into the circle, but Dominic robbed him smartly. A corner followed immediately and from it a short corner but to no effect. The military continued to press and Faria saved from Franklin at the expense of a corner, which, like the corner that followed immediately after, proved abortive. The teams changed over, the R. G. A. were leading by a goal.

R. G. A. ..... One.
Lusitanians ..... Nil.

The R. G. A. Pressed from the restart and "Sticks" against Dominic looked dangerous, but the onslaught was cleared, only to be returned a moment later by Lt. Gordon, who worked the ball down, but could not centre effectively. A raid by the Lusitanians, and Spain got away well, but Carvallo tripped him with his stick. From the ensuing "free" the ball travelled harmlessly across the field, and Cynaco getting away in his own twenty-five raced the ball along tricking the halves and backs and gave Sequiera in the circle Gavin stopped the shot, but Cynaco rushing in put it through amidst a salvo of cheers.

R. G. A. ..... One.
Lusitanians ..... One.

The Lusitanians seemed inspired with new life, and returned to the attack immediately, but Flynn fouled Cynaco in the circle. A "penalty bully" was awarded, and a second "bully" was ordered for an infringement by the defender, Cynaco carrying the ball across the line. Returning immediately Johnny sent across a centre which went abegging, and a long transfer saw Faria pulled up for using his pads outside the circle. Rodrigues cleared from the "free." Returning immediately Lt. Gordon drove for the Lusitanian goal, and from the rebound off the goalkeeper's pads, Capt. Perry attempted to score, but Pais stopped the shot, being penalised for "carrying." The venue of play was transferred and Gavin was penalised for a "knock-on" in saving a shot which was about to enter the goal. The "penalty corner" proved abortive, and after a spell of attack by the Lusitanians, Lt. Gordon raced down the field and centred well, but Dominic cleared at the expense of a "penalty corner," which was not improved upon. Returning Franklin sent in a low shot which beat Faria, but hit the goal post, and Lt. Gordon taking the rebound placed outside—a splendid chance being thus lost. Fitful attacks came from the Lusitanian line at this stage, who gradually settled down. Flynn and Llewllyn now placed with great judgment. Cynaco got away and transferred to Nelson, but Flynn saved at the expense of a corner, which was spoiled by "sticks." Johnny new ran down and sent in a well judged back-pass to Sequeira, who lofted over the net. Beating back the attack, Spain secured possession and sent back to Franklin in the circle, but that player carried the ball over the line. The Lusitanians got going again, and Johnny tricked O'Neil and sent on to Nelson, who returned, when Johnny placed backwards with Sequiera, who was unmarked. Gavin stopped the shot from the Lusitanian centre, but Cynaco again nipped in and found the net.

Lusitanians ..... Two.
R. G. A. ..... One.

Shortly after the whistle sounded, with the scores as above.

The following were the teams:—

Luistanians:—Faria goal, Dominic D'Souza and J. Rodrigues, backs; Carvallo, Paes and Pinto, halves, J. D'Souza, N. D'Souza, Sequiera, C. D'Souza and L. D'Souza, forwards.

R. G. A. Bombay:—Gavin, goal; Flynn and Llewlyne, backs; Slade, Wright and O'Neil, halves; Lt. Johnson, Franklin Capt. Perry, Farmer and Sapain, forwards.

Referes: Messrs. Werd and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United ,3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Luistanians beat Young Prsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.

(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.

(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym beat Iagatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.

(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs A. C. play Sherwood Foresters.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A match was played between the Bombay Education Society's School" and Boy's Gymkhana on Friday on the Cooperage and resulted in a win for the Bombay Education Society's School by 5 goals to 1.

BRIGHTON HOCKEY CUP TOURNAMENT.

The results of the above tournament now being played in Calcutta, up to Thursday last, are as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

Royal Fusiliers beat La Martiniere (extra time), 2—1.

Dalhousie beat Sporting Union, 3—3 (extra time), 2—1.

Medicals beat Rovers, 3—0.

Police beat Town, 2—0.

Sibpur beat City A. C., 2—1.

Port Commissioners beat Orientals, 4—0.

Customs "B" beat Star A. C., 6—1.

Customs beat St. Xavier's, 0—0 (extra time), 6—1.

Ranger beat Rangers Reserves (scr).

Calcutta beat B.-N. Ry., 2—1.

Greer Sporting beat Night Birds, 3—1.

Bagh Bazar beat Calcutta Athletic, 3—0.

E. I. R. Apprentices drew with Measurers, 4—4 (extra time).

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

Of the three games played yesterday, the one in "A" Class was important, it being thought doubtful whether England could owe Reed 40 in each game. As a matter of fact he managed it, but the second set was very close and exciting all the way. Each won in turn in the first but England then went away with three in succession and after losing one went to set with the next two. After Reed had won the first, England established a good lead by going on to 3-1 in the second set. Reed then drew level with the next two, and from here it was one each to 5-all, when England took it and the match.

Results:—

"A" Class Singles.

R. D. England, minus 40, beat E. J. Reed, Scr.; 6-3, 6-5.

In "B" Class there was a very long and close match between Sherwood and Stoneham, the former giving away a small start. After Stoneham had won one Sherwood took two, but Stoneham again led at 5-2 and with level pegging won after 5-all had been called. The second went to Sherwood rather easily, but the third was close. They won in turn for the first four games, then Sherwood looked a winner by taking two in succession. Here, however, Stoneham asserted himself by winning four straight games. Though the winner's lives were the less powerful, he was the steadier and lasted out the better.

Hoare had rather an easy time of it when receiving 15 in each game from Baker. All the latter could do was to win one game in the second set.

This completes the round, only semi-finalists being left in now.

Results:—

"B" Class Singles.

R. P. Stoneham, Scr., beat C. C. Sherwood, minus 2/6; 6-5, 2-6, 6-4. C. E. Hoare, Scr., beat A. W. Baker, minus 15; 6-0, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

To decide which enter the semi-finals. Skipwith and Marryatt meet Latimer and Clayton in the Doubles to-day.

McCormack and Kilby also meet in "A" Class of the Singles.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. N. T. Parker, officiates as second grade Cantonment Magistrate vice Colonel Herbert.

Col. R. N. Campbell, I. M. S., retires from the service.

Capt. A. P. Sandeman, civil employ, is transferred to the Supernumeary List.

Capt. P. G. Tiffing, Coorg and Mysore Volunteers has been given the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. E. Colbeck, R. E., Imperial Service Sappers has leaves from 8th April to 22nd October.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st to 11th April, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 4,16,635 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

Bishop Robinson of the Methodist Church, Southern India and Far East, after making a short stay in Rangoon left yesterday for the Phillipines, thence going on long leave to America.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 24th.

S. S. Manin	Ferrnary	Calcutta April 10
S. S. alsette	Vine	Aden April 19
S. S Khosron	Hannah	Jeddah April 12
S. S. Orangmoor	Moffett	Djibonti April 16

DEPARTURES.

April 24th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi.
S S. Konig	Coltzan	Zanzibar etc.
S. S. Breconian	Jones	Genoa
S. S. Cpe Corso	Hay	Kobe and Osaka
S. .Grof Serenge Bela	Juharz	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

steamer	†Arcad a	for	London
"	†Austr a	for	Trieste etc.
"	†Sandar	for	Persian Gul
"	Manin	for	Ca cutta
"	Khosrou	for	Jeddah

† To Arrive..

S.S. Manin:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Manin, 2,446 tons, Captain J. Ferrnary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 10, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on April 19, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Khosrou:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain A. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on April 12, with a general cargo and 38 passengers.

S.S. Orangmoor:—The steamer Orangmoor, 2,595 tons, Captain G. S. Moffett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Djibonti which port she had left on April 16, with ballast.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Breconian:—The steamer Breconian 2,577 tons, Captain D. Jones, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Konig:—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,174 tons, Captain F. Coltzan, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

Grof Serenye Bela:—The steamer Grof Serenye Bela, 2,364 tons, Captain F. Juharz, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chyebassa, passed Lisbon in the evening of the 22nd instant.

S.S. Austria:—The Austrian Lloyd s.s Austria, from Japan, left Colombo on the 23rd instant, and is due here on Sunday morning the 26th instant.

S.S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru, (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 23rd instant.

S.S. Arabia:—The P. and O Co's s.s. Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 23rd instant.

S.S. Takada:—The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Takada, left Aden on the 23rd instant.

Friday, April 24th 1914.

P DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT		AGENTS
B Clotsham	Johnston		J. M. & Co
C & R Othello	Turn		J. F. & Co
D & E. Tentum	Batenkeh		T. M. & Co
[illegible] pada	Broca		M. M. & Co
H. Mansur	Gere		T. M. & Co
H Aavi	Richardson		T. M. & Co
M. Clan Ferguson	Jones		W. & A. G. & Co.
N Clan Shaw	Edward		J. F. & Co.
O. Dugal	Donovan		W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1 Exford	Donaran		J. M. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell		W. & G. & C.
3 Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.	
4 Dunbarmoor	Thompson		& A. G. & Co
5 Sabine	Chave		& Co
6 Hallamshire	True		T. M. & Co
7 Rhodesia	Couch		[illegible]
8. Arlington Court	Rooks	D. N. Sons	
9. Politician	Woxfden		K. N. & O
10 & 11 Kurmark	Reimer		W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13. ape Finisterre	Wilson		J. F. & Co
15 Kirklee	Burn		W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Caledonia	Dowell	P. O. S. N. Co	
4 [illegible] z	Gilmbert	A. [illegible] & Co	
6 Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co	
9 Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co	
18 Tsuyabi	Rees A. M.	Jeow & Co	

H. W. A. D.

Telena	White	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. K.

M. W. [illegible] D.

Lighting	Connor	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

[illegible]vermoor	Kent	[illegible] Jeewandas & Co
[illegible]calla	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
[illegible]anca	[illegible]arwood	P. & O. N. & Co
Bagu	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
[illegible]lin Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
[illegible]lematis	[illegible]nna	[illegible], M. &
[illegible]ane nclair	Smith	J. F.
Colonial	Whishborne	K. N.
Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G.
[illegible] moor	Moffet	[illegible] & Co
[illegible]en of Ewnic	White	[illegible] N. & Co
[illegible]arka	Moxon	[illegible] M. & Co
[illegible]vanha	Hickey	[illegible] P. & O. M. & Co
Ferrara	[illegible]	S. W. & Co
[illegible]rika	Rose	M. [illegible] & Co
Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
Kanakura Maru	Hori	[illegible] N. Y. K.
Khosrou	[illegible]Hannah	[illegible] P. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	[illegible] M. & [illegible]
Man [illegible]	Pen[illegible]ry	[illegible] V. S. [illegible] Co
Oceana	Romico	T. M. & Co
Perlak	Guttes	I. B. P. & Co
Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
[illegible]sa Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
Sl ette	[illegible]ne	P. & O. S. N. Co
[illegible]umatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
t. Veronica	Stabb	T. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Tre tlam Hall	Jones	J. F. & Co
Warburn	Koull	W. & A. G. & Co

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LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLE.	
Usury in India	8
The Arnold Judgment	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL	9
LONDON LETTER	9
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The March of Events	9
Bangkok Ablaze	9
Royal Visit to Paris	9
Other Cables	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Delhi Conspiracy Case	10
Other Telegrams	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Mademoiselle Dagmar	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Premier in Fife	14
The Ulster Rally	13
SPORTING NEWS	7
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Back Bay Serpents	11
WEATHER	4
COMMERCIAL	5
SUPPLEMENT PAGE.	
Mr. Arnold's Appeal.	
Some Fallacies of Pain.	
Post and Telegraph Amalgamation.	
Doctrine of Imperialism.	
All India News in Brief.	
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
The Ulster Rally	13
General Sir Charles Donglas G. C. B.	12
The Ulster Rally	13
Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis-West	13

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 25, 1914.

USURY IN INDIA.

The announcement that the Government of India have under consideration the question of undertaking legislation on the lines of the English Moneylenders' Act is an indication that the Government have at length been roused to the realisation of the necessity for dealing with the evils of usury in this country. These evils, from which the people of almost every country suffer, have taken in India a particularly acute form. This has been brought on by many causes, among which the ignorance of the population itself, the indifference of Government, and the full liberty allowed by custom and usage to the less desirable section of the moneylending profession to practise its questionable methods are conspicuous. The situation in respect to moneylenders in India has, indeed, become one of great gravity. Apart from the chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist, who have for centuries been in the grip of the *mahajan*, usury flourishes unchecked to-day among nearly every community except the Mahomedans, who are prohibited by the Koran from taking interest on money lent. For this reason there is no recognised class of Mahomedan moneylenders except the Kabuli contingent in India, though some of them practise professional moneylending secretly. With regard to the Kabulis, who prey on the poorest classes, it may be mentioned that they are peripatetic in their habits and are generally regarded by Indian Mahomedans as being quite beyond the pale of respectability. Among Hindus, professional moneylenders of the usurious order have always formed a class apart and have thrived and prospered exceedingly under the *Pax Britannica*, although their methods of business are a matter of common knowledge. The existence of the moneylender in a civilised community is, of course, a public necessity, but, in respect to usury, any institution, any organisation, any regulation or law that would help in any degree towards removing or lessening the evil would be widely welcomed. To some extent the evil is being already combated by the indirect influence of co-operative credit societies which aim at lifting the incubus from the agriculturists and the artisan that is destructive of every instinct of endeavour. Several public and private bodies, moreover, have within the past few years aimed at ousting the moneylender by forming co-operative associations, provident funds, prudential deposits and so on, which members have the right to utilise on fair and easy terms. But all these measures can only touch the fringe of an evil situation, which is obviously in need of direct control of moneylending and pawnbroking, which control can only be provided by legislation. The Simla telegram the other day stated that the Government contemplated modelling the Bill on the English law. It is of interest to recall that the Moneylenders' Act, passed by Parliament in 1900, marked the first steps in the direction of reform inasmuch as it enabled harsh and unconscionable transactions to be re-opened; required a moneylender to be registered "in his own or usual trade name," and in no other name, and with the address, or all the addresses, if more than one, at which he carries on his business of moneylending"; and required him to carry on his business at his registered address. Further, the Act made it criminal to make false or misleading statements in order to attempt to induce persons to borrow money, and, principally, it made void all contracts and all securities made by, or given to, an unregistered moneylender, and made it a criminal offence to carry on the business of moneylending without being registered. It may seem to the average man that these provisions were wide enough to protect the honest borrower; but the last provision was found in practice to go too far, since, if the moneylender transferred the void security to an innocent third party who gave full value for it, the security being void, the transferee got a piece of waste paper for his money. This result was removed by the Moneylenders' Act, 1911. But in spite of stringent conditions, it is to be feared usurers continue to flourish in London and the great English cities, and in some ways the moneylender has so astutely circumvented the law that another Bill is now before Parliament. The provisions of Lord Newton's Bill are, however, not applicable, at present at any rate, to Indian conditions, as they deal chiefly with the distribution of moneylenders' circulars with a view to protect the young and the unwary. With respect to pawnbrokers, we would suggest an enactment on the lines of the English Pawnbrokers' Act, 1872, which deals only with loans of sums less than £10, and defines the amount of interest to be charged. We would further suggest to the Government of India the desirability of giving power to civil courts to re-open transactions between lenders and borrowers, when circumstances seem to demand it, and to decide on equity.

THE ARNOLD JUDGMENT.

We propose in the course of a few days to deal fully with the judgment of the Privy Council in the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold, which was received by yesterday's mail. In the meanwhile it may be interesting to note the comments which the judgment has evoked in the English press. The case, of course, will be historic; and apart from the great importance of the judgment upon the facts of the McCormick incident, it is likely to be recognised in the British Dominions overseas as, to all intents and purposes, making an end of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in its character of a judicial refuge for citizens of the Empire who have got into trouble for attacking an official. "The Times," in a leading article, touches upon one aspect of this matter:—

"The trial would be of little consequence, except to the parties, but for the fact that it raised, neatly and sharply, the question how far the Judicial Committee is a Court of Criminal Appeal for the Empire. The point has several times been debated. Never before has it been considered so fully and carefully. It is sound constitutional doctrine that under the Royal prerogative criminal proceedings of any Court in the Colonies or Dominions may be reviewed, unless this prerogative has been surrendered. But this prerogative, when it exists, must be exercised sparingly. To allow anyone dissatisfied with the decision of a Colonial Criminal Court to come for redress to the Judicial Committee would be out of the question. It would be flooded with applications; and in the end, to quote Lord Shaw's weighty judgment, "a severe blow would have been dealt to the ordered administration of law within the King's dominions."

In India the full significance of several judgments is well understood,—for example, in the Mymensingh appeal, the Tilak appeal, and now the Channing Arnold appeal. Mr. Arnold's defence, it seems to be thought, made the issue in regard to the law points almost a foregone conclusion, but Indian opinion will undoubtedly support the "Manchester Guardian," which prints an excellent and particularly moderate leader on the subject, in its conclusion that "even if it was impossible to allow Mr. Arnold's appeal, it would have been a good stroke for the Empire to have recognised the goodness of his motives." Nor is this all. The "Guardian" says: "That McCormick was guilty of gross misconduct was admitted even by the Court in Burma who sentenced Mr. Arnold on the charge of criminal libel." Captain McCormick escaped; Mr. Channing Arnold went to prison, and has poured out money in unavailing attempts to secure redress. And the officers of the Indian Civil Service, fortified by the success of Mr. Andrew of Mergui, and Mr. Clarke of Mymensingh, may henceforward go ahead without misgiving, secure in the knowledge that the highest court in the land is behind the executive officer in his interpretation of his own powers.

Notes of the Day.

The War in Mexico.

Events are moving rapidly in Mexico, not altogether to the satisfaction of the United States. Carranza's open repudiation of American "friendship," followed immediately by the joining of the Constitutionalist and Federal forces at Tampico, combined with the report of a contemplated attack by General Mass on Vera Cruz are eloquent manifestations that, in the hour of danger, the fusion, anticipated by competent observers, of the rival and warring factions has already taken place, and the Mexicans are, at least for the time, united as one man against foreign invasion. It is curious that President Wilson failed to foresee this contingency. Contrary to European feeling he has, from the outset of the Mexican imbroglio, accorded as much support as he could to the Constitutionalists, who were mistakenly expected by him to prove pliant tools in his hands in the American scheme of economic, if not political, aggrandisement. Our prediction that Mr. Wilson would receive a rude awakening has quickly come true, necessitating a complete change of the American plan of campaign; but whether the plan outlined in a telegram to-day, or any other, will attain even a moderate measure of success, is extremely doubtful.

The U. S. and Foreign Powers.

In the meantime the United States stands practically isolated among the European nations in respect to her present foreign policy. It is no secret that Mr. Wilson's projects and recent events have greatly lessened the cordiality that existed between the Washington authorities and the various members of the diplomatic corps who participated in them, and every indication points to the fact that the coercion of Mexico is not regarded outside the United States with any cordiality. Even among his own people Mr. Wilson must have already felt the steady drift away from him in Congress and the growth of an opinion among members of his own party that his handling of the Mexican situation has been singularly unsatisfactory. With regard to the British attitude, it seems as if England occupies a less satisfactory position from the Washington standpoint than it has any time since the withdrawal of Viscount Bryce, there being, it is apparent, less cordiality between the United States Foreign Department and the British Embassy than formerly. Any consideration of the Mexican situation and the relations of foreign Governments thereto must, to be fair, be based upon a correct appreciation of conditions within that country. It is not a case, as we have on several occasions pointed out, of a strong centralised Government misbehaving itself either through sins of omission or commission.

The Problem of Government in Mexico.

Mexico is a great area of diversified country inhabited by fourteen million people, of which twelve millions are Indians of the Aztec type, who appear to have a preference for an oligarchic form of Government. It is at present a vast, confused sea of humanity, agitated or bewildered by the success or failure of one or another band of "patriots," or ravaged by brigands in the guise of revolutionists. Into such a country to introduce order and stability after the American pattern is at present almost a Herculean task, and, even if the United States could obtain effective control of the whole country, she would be faced with administrative difficulties of a nature which she has not hitherto experienced even in Cuba, where she found the people, as a whole, friendly and tractable, although the American occupation of Cuba was by no means a holiday affair. Another phase of the situation is the enormous accumulation of claims for damage to property owned by foreigners in Mexico. These claims, which total enormous sums, will be daily added to by the continuance of hostilities. Even if peace and order were soon to be restored, the gross amount of the demands on the part of American citizens, for which their Government would have to stand sponsor, would be immense, while those of European investors would probably be greater. To liquidate these claims, even under the most favourable conditions, would require a long period of adjustment in Mexico, which could not be brought any the nearer by war or occupation.

The Arms Embargo.

By the replacement of the Arms embargo the United States Government has, it is to be hoped, realised that to put forcible pressure on Huerta is not precisely the way to get redress from Huerta's enemies. The American War Minister, Mr. Garrison, explains that the embargo has been ordered to relieve the apprehension of the border inhabitants. But did not the United States, by reversing the embargo at the time of Constitutionalist "overtures," intend to help the Carranzists with arms in the struggle against Huerta? And we find that as soon as Carranza decided to cry a halt to a fratricidal contest by joining forces with Huerta against a common invader, the United States replaces the embargo again! The Constitutionalists are at present localised in the North-West of Mexico, Senora, or the extreme North-West, having 200,000 inhabitants, and the neighbouring States, Chihuahua and Durango, having 800,000 between them. It is this round million who will be principally affected by the embargo.

Smoking in Theatres.

The announcement in mail week by Mr. George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre of his intention to try to get permission from the Lord Chamberlain to allow smoking in his theatre seems to have aroused a considerable amount of interest among both theatre managers and the play-going public of London. The overwhelming majority of West End managers would appear to hold the opinion that any manager ought to have the right to allow smoking if he thinks it is to his advantage. As for the theatre-goers, there can be no question of course that the proposal would be warmly welcomed by all who are smokers. Seeing that even non-smokers are now becoming more and more tolerant of the weed in theatres and music-halls where smoking is permitted, it would be too much to state that public opinion as a whole would not view the license with any great disfavour. Indeed a large proportion of the theatres would stand to profit rather than lose in patronage by the introduction of smoking facilities There is no denying the fact that a considerable number of people, who are confirmed smokers, not unoften rather forego seeing a play than be denied the company of the celestial weed during the long hours of the night. In some quarters there is no doubt a fear that smoking in a regular theatre would be a capitulation to vulgarity and that it would generally vulgarise the drama. Mr. Bernard Shaw, for instance, would have none of the proposed concession but then it has to be rembered that G. B. S. is a non-smoker and in his opinion the habit of smoking is "an utterly filthy and detestable one"—a declaration of faith which puts him out of court in any impartial discussion of the question. The problem, however, may best be left to be solved by the theatre-managers themselves for they ought to know the tastes of their clients better than any armchair critic, but we think Sir Arthur Pinero, who has been a persistent advocate of the smoking theatre, is right when he says that the smoking theatre is bound to come. Many people wish it would come in Bombay. Here smokers may not enjoy their cheroots or cigarettes in variety theatres,—an unheard of restriction in England. But that is a matter which we have no doubt the Commissioner of Police, in consonance with a widespread public feeling, will shortly rectify.

"The Herald of the Golden Age."

In the April number of this well-known organ of humanitarianism there are several articles which are likely to prove of interest. The opening pages are devoted to describing the aims and objects as well as the *modus operandi* of the newly started European Unity League, which has its headquarters in London. The League aims at bringing about the alliance or federation of the States of Europe on an economic basis, by organising in all the States a propaganda for the enlightenment of public opinion as to the advantages of such an alliance or federation. The League considers that the first step to bring about the desired consummation lies in an endeavour to create a complete and cordial understanding between England and Germany. As soon as an Anglo-German understanding has been created, the services of the League will be offered to the French and German with a view to removing all misunderstandings between those nations and establishing full and unreserved accord between them. When good-will is made to prevail among these three peoples, the efforts of the League will gradually extend to promote unity in the whole of Europe. Among other articles in the current number may be mentioned the following: "The Law Relating to Poverty," by Christian D. Larsen, "Evolution in Relation to Ethics" by Professor J. H. Moore, "Protein and Diet" by F. C. Dyche-Teague, B. Sc., and "The Potency of Faith" by Dr O. S. Marden. The progress of humanitarianism in all its aspects in different parts of the world is also as usual reviewed in this journal in an able and interesting manner.

The Rajputana Craftsman.

According to Colonel T. Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., who recently lectured on "Art in Rajputana" before the East India Association, the Rajputana craftsmen, particularly those in Jaipur, are a body of men who, under conditions not unlike those which prevailed in Europe in medieval times, can think for themselves and work in any material with great technical skill. The subject of Indian art was delightfully treated by Colonel Hendley, who was an officer in the I.M.S. and has had opportunities of seeing more deeply into the real India than most English officials. He is of opinion that the bond between India and England should be strengthened by every possible means, among which the study and encouragement of Indian art could be made to take an important part.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.

REBEL LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

"DRUNKEN ASS HUERTA."

CHANGE IN AMERICA'S POLICY PROBABLE.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO CARRANZA.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The feature of to-day's telegrams is the menacing attitude of the Constitutionalists.

General Villa says that he refused to be dragged into a war with the United States on account of Huerta, and General Carranza's note to President Wilson is intended to be the basis for further negotiations.

President Wilson has replied that the action of America will be directed solely against General Huerta.

The U. S. War Department has been informed that the Constitutionalists and Huertistas have united at Tampico to oppose the Americans

This may necessitate a complete change in the plan of the military campaign and the Joint Army and Navy Board is discussing the subject.

The British and other foreigners are leaving Mexico rapidly.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The British and other foreigners are leaving Mexico rapidly.

JUAREZ, April 23.

General Villa with 600 rebels has arrived from Chihuahua.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

EL PASO, April 23.

A squadron of cavalry, a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery have arrived here to guard the international bridge. Further reinforcements are expected.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.

General Maas, the ex-Mexican commander at Vera Cruz, reports to-day that he intends to move against the town with strong reinforcements.

GALVESTON, April 24.

A brigade of infantry with some artillery have been ordered to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Three regiments of infantry with artillery have been ordered to prepare for service on the Mexican border.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR BORDER INHABITANTS.

The Secretary for War, Mr. Garrison, says that reinforcement of the border forces and an embargo on the importation of arms have been ordered to relieve the apprehension of the border inhabitants.

FLEET AT MAZATLAN.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Rear-Admiral Doyle, commanding the Pacific fleet, has been ordered to sail with his flagship to Mazatlan and take charge of the American fleet assembling there.

MEXICAN GUNBOAT ALLOWED TO DEPART.

VERA CRUZ, April 24.

The Mexican Gunboat, Progreso, with five hundred soldiers aboard arrived here, not being aware that the Americans were in possession of the city. The vessel was allowed to depart to sea

The steamer Tehuantepec with thirty soldiers guarding 250 prisoners aboard arrived and has been detained.

OCCUPATION OF BREASTWORKS FOR THREE MILES.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The American Naval force has occupied the breastworks three miles inland of Vera Cruz on the railroad to Mexico.

REINFORCEMENT FOR VERA CRUZ.

Reinforcements are embarking at Galveston for Vera Cruz. A total of 4,768 men depart to-day. General Funston who took a prominent part in the war in the Philippines is in command.

5,400 OCCUPY VERA CRUZ.

War and Navy Buildings were ablaze with lights throughout the night.

Admiral Badger reports further casualties at Vera Cruz, consisting of three dead and 25 wounded.

Altogether 5,400 men have been landed.

MEXICAN ATTACK AT ENSENADA.

It is reported that the Mexicans are attacking the Americans at Ensenada. A United States warship has been sent thither.

STATE OF MEXICO CITY.

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Fifty English, seventylfive German, one hundred and fifty American and three hundred Mexican refugees have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City. They report that the conditions in the Capital are not unduly alarming for foreigners.

NO WAR AGAINST MEXICO.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GENERAL CARRANZA.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

President Wilson has replied to General Carranza reiterating his greatest earnestness that the action of America shall be directed solely against General Huerta.

The president to-day announced that, as far as his authority was concerned, the United States was not in a state of war with Mexico. The operations had up to the present been confined to the holding of Vera Cruz and its outskirts. No blockade had occurred and the foreign Governments would be notified in advance if it was decided to take such an action. The United States has handed over the archives of the Embassy in Mexico City of the Brazilian Legation.

MENACING ATTITUDE OF CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

CHANGE IN MILITARY CAMPAIGN PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

A complete change in the plan of the military campaign may be necessitated by the menacing attitude of the Constitutionalists. The Joint Army and Navy Board is now discussing the subject. The late official reports show that there is a growing turbulence and anti-American feeling in the neighbourhood of Chihuahua where many Americans remain.

FORT BLISS—A DANGER SPOT.

A danger spot has developed at Fort Bliss where 5,000 Mexican Federals and their wives, who fled across the border months ago, are interned. They are not sufficiently guarded owing to the diversion of the bulk of the American Garrison to other points on the border. Their status is likely to be changed into that of prisoners of war.

NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A plan of campaign is being arranged with a view to the immediate establishment of sufficient protection along the entire northern border of Mexico, to be followed by a development of the details of the original plan of campaign against Mexico City by land via railways from El Paso.

The Government does not at present contemplate enlistment of volunteers.

WARNING TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, has warned the British subjects in Mexico to leave immediately. There are about seven hundred. The Navy Department has been informed through the courtesy of the commanders of the British and German cruisers that 1,200 American and other foreign refugees have been taken aboard those vessels. More are expected to morrow, from the outlying points.

REBEL LEADERS AND HUERTA.

POLITE WORDY REPRISALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.

General Villa has informed the American agent at Chihuahua that he refused to be dragged into a war with the United States on account of the "Drunkea Ass" Huerta.

General Carranza's agent said, that General Carranza's note to President Wilson was not hostile. It was intended to from the basis for further negotiations.

General Carranza, if recognised as *de facto* President, would not hesitate to apologise for the acts of the "traitor" Huerta.

A RAILWAY CLOSED.

LONDON, April 23.

The Tehuantepec Railway across Mexico has been closed.

The Hawaiian Steamship Company has given notice that it has diverted its ships to Panama.

SILVER MARKET AFFECTED.

LONDON, April 23.

The Montagu silver bulletin remarks that the stoppage of railway communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz affects the silver market, rendering the export of silver-bars refind in Mexico City impracticable.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBARGO ON ARMS.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS JOIN HUERTISTAS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The United States has re-established the embargo on arms in view of the approach of large consignments for Mexico. The War Department has been informed that the Constitutionalists and Huertistas have united at Tampico to oppose the Americans.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

MR. BUCHANAN READS PAPER BEFORE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

A paper by Mr. Buchanan Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust, was read at the Society of Arts to-day. It described the recent improvements and rapid developments of Rangoon. It must be the aim of Rangoon, it said, to be ready for an enormous increase in trade when the vast potentialities of Burma were realised and systematically fostered.

Lord Inchcape, presiding, said that when he was visiting Rangoon years ago he saw the rice-training works and was much impressed by Mr. Buchanan's energy and ability in carrying out the scheme in which he did not have much sympathy from laymen or engineers. The Rangoon river was now one of the best in the East for shipping trade. Mr. Buchanan ought to be congratulated.

Sir Herbert White, Sir John Jardine and Sir Frederic Fryer also spoke. The latter observed that a large expenditure on a river wall was absolutely necessary. There was every reason to hope for the permanent success of the work so skilfully carried out. As the river was so capable of control, it might be hoped that there would be no chance of its cutting its way through the other or the city bank.

ATTACHABILITY OF OFFICERS' SALARIES.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

In reply to Mr. Touche in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Roberts said that the memorial of the Calcutta Trades Association regarding the attachability of officers' salaries was engaging the attention of Lord Crewe.

LABOUR DELEGATES' CONFERENCE.

A COMMITTEE TO DRAFT WORKING AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

A conference of the delegates of railwaymen, miners and transport workers in London yesterday appointed a Committee to draft a working agreement for the three bodies.

THE ULSTER FLEET.

PREMIER UNAWARE OF ORDERS GIVEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith told Mr. Butcher, that he was unaware of the orders given to the fleet concerning Ulster until the 21st March, when he had them countermanded.

"The Times" contrasts this with Mr. Asquith's statement reported in "The Times" of 23rd March, that the movements consisted of conveyance of troops in two small cruisers.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

It is anticipated that the Lower Ganges bridge at Sara Ghat will be open for traffic by 1st January, 1915, unless any unforeseen difficulties should arise, though there will of course be a considerable amount of finishing and completing work to be subsequently performed. Hitherto it has been understood that the earliest date at which the bridge could be used would be July, 1915.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Alexander Green to be Superintendent of Workshops, School of Engineering, Central Provinces.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

AT THE AUTEUIL RACE MEETING.

TREMENDOUS OVATION.

THEIR MAJESTIES DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 23.

The King and the Queen this afternoon attended a special race meeting at Auteuil. The weather was beautiful and as their Majesties drove out to the race-course they were greeted by round upon round of cheering from the people who had flocked to the roadside to see the Royal procession.

The enthusiasm of the crowds was wholehearted and when their Majesties arrived on the course they received a tremendous ovation.

The King specially sent for the successful competitors in the Official Race and personally congratulated them. Their Majesties' return to Paris was the occasion for further friendly demonstrations on the part of the people.

A FAREWELL BANQUET.

There will be a great farewell banquet tonight at the Quai d'Orsay.

DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

PARIS, April 24.

King George and Queen Mary left here to-day. They were again loudly cheered.

President and Madame Poincare and other distinguished personages bade Their Majesties farewell.

The King and Queen expressed the utmost pleasure and gratification at Their visit.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

MINISTERS' IDENTITY OF VIEW ON ALL POINTS.

LONDON, April 24.

Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue have issued a statement regarding their conversations. They state that various questions interesting the two countries have been considered and an identity of view on all the points established.

BALANCE OF POWER AND PEACE.

Taking note of the results of the policy pursued in association with Russia, Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue are completely agreed on the necessity for the three Powers continuing their constant efforts to maintain the balance of power and for peace.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The British Press considers the brilliant success of the Paris visit besides emphasising a reciprocal affection of the two countries, gives new vigour to the *entente* from an international standpoint without alarming the susceptibilities of any other.

THE DREAMS OF ALLIANCE.

Even the "Daily News" which previously was inclined to suspect an attempt to establish an alliance, expresses the opinion that the visit has been a perfect success strengthening the common sympathies without encouraging the dreams of an alliance.

GERMANY NOT SCEPTICAL.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" finds nothing in the speeches in Paris inconsistent with the *detente* with Great Britain for which Germany is steadily working.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS TO QUELL DISTURBANCES.

A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that it is proposed to appoint a parliamentary committee to enquire into the conditions under which troops may be employed to quell civil disturbances arising from trade disputes and similar matters

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

CONDITION DECLARED TO BE SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 24.

Continued coughing disturbed the Emperor's sleep last night, but his general condition is declared to be satisfacory.

BANGKOK ABLAZE.

BIGGEST FIRE ON RECORD.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BANGKOK, April 23.

The biggest fire that has been seen in Bangkok for a generation to-day raged over half a square mile of the city, rendering thousands homeless.

MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FREANCH BANK'S INTEREST IN PURCHASE BY CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

In reply to a question from Sir John Rees Mr. Acland said that there was no reason to believe that the Banque Industrielle de Chine was interested in the purchase by China of the Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

Sir John Rees asked whether Government was prepared to acquiesce in the interposition of other nationalities in the affairs of the company.

Mr. Acland replied that he was unable to say more than that the affairs of the company were under consideration.

DECORATION OF RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

TSAR'S APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Tsar has conferred the Alexandernevski Order upon M. Isvolski, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, in recognition of his important services in strengthening the close bonds uniting Russia and France, which, says his Majesty are a valuable pledge of the world's peace.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

APPROVED BY SULTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Franco-Turkish agreement has been approved by the Sultan.

CHINESE PRESIDENT'S SONS IN LONDON

LONDON, April 23.

Three sons of President Yuan-shi-kai arrived in London from Cheltenham College to-day and paid a visit to the Chinese Legation.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ORDER FOR GERMANY.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA OUTBID BY CASSEL FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Following upon the orders placed abroad by the South Eastern and Chatham and South African Railways, the South Indian Railway has given a repeat order to a Cassel firm for fifteen locomotives.

English and American builders competed for the order, but it is understood, that the German terms were more favourable as regards both price and early date of delivery.

Cassel is the chief town of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, where a large business in the manufacture of locomotives, steam engines and rolling-stock is carried on.

RIDING FATALITY AT SIRUR.

YOUNG MISSIONARY KILLED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 23.

A young European, well-known in Poona, named D. W. Winsor, fell off his horse at Sirur to-day and was killed. He was engaged in missionary work at Sirur and employed a considerable amount of Indian labour. His body was brought to Poona by motor this evening for interment.

Official and Personal.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Maharajah of Dholpur have arrived in Bombay and are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Maharaja and Maharani Holkar are leaving the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, for Darjeeling, to-morrow.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIUMPH.

THE HYDE PARK PRO-ULSTER DEMONSTRATION.

MR. REDMOND'S APPEAL.

A CALMER FEELING.

Although agreement on the Home Rule question is as far off as ever, the air has been considerably cleared and a feeling of security, following on the alarms and excursions of the previous week, prevailed when the Mail left.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 9.

The Easter holidays leave our public affairs in a sufficiently curious condition. Parliament has risen only for the week-end, and yesterday's closing scene was undisguised burlesque. On the motion for adjournment it is customary for members to have an opportunity of ranging at large over questions large and small near and remote. Matters that have been pushed aside by the work of the session, or matters that have never been heard of before; public grievances or examples of injustice, or private fads which in other crowded days stand no chance of getting on to the order paper—all such things, and any other thing, may be brought up on the closing day if time permits and if fortune favours the champion. But yesterday the House merely indulged in an orgy of blocking-motions, members on both sides having, apparently resolved that nobody should be allowed his chance. The procedure of the House of Commons is open to serious abuse, and there is perhaps no part in which it is more cryingly in need of reform than in this business of blocking-motions, whereby any member may prevent a subject from coming up by the simple expedient of putting down a motion on the same subject, which he has no intention of bringing before the House. Yesterday the game was played with outrageous frivolity by the ministerialists, who had put in 160 notices of motion designed to block every subject likely to be raised. The accepted explanation is that, to begin with, Liberals were provoked by Lord Hugh Cecil, who in order to stop the discussion of a divorce reform bill last week resorted to the trick of the blocking-motion. His opponents accordingly determined that nobody should get a chance. The folly may have a good result, for after yesterday's display, the Committee which is now enquiring into parliamentary procedure will have its hands strengthened when it comes to deal with abuses of this kind.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIUMPH.

The success of the hour is again the Prime Minister's. No opposition was offered to his return for East Fife, although we were informed that the Conservative candidate, in this case appropriately enough, a colonel, —was impatient for a fight. Nothing, however, was to be done. If the issue had gone to the poll, Mr. Asquith's majority, almost inevitably, would have been larger than ever. He was required to make only one speech, and in this his task was almost too easy, for the Opposition had delivered itself into his hands. Their press met his assumption of the War Office with the absurd cry that "Asquith had run away"; and with equal or greater absurdity they denounced his journey north as a provocative move. Why, you may wonder, do not the Unionist newspapers realise the futility of the gramophone method of attack? Possibly they believe that the incessant repetition of the cry about a Government plot to bring about massacres in Ulster has met with a gratifying measure of success,—as indeed, it appears to have done for the moment. But when it comes to following up this terrific accusation with childish taunts of running away, just when the Prime Minister has placed himself in the van, and of provocation in relation to a journey by an ordinary train,—it might appear that the game is too silly for further playing. The Opposition, however, may claim to have scored a quite creditable success with its Hyde Park demonstration against the coercion of Ulster. It was well organised. The processions were big, the crowd in the Park was immense,—as it generally is on these occasions. And—much more impressive,—the Stock Exchange and the Carlton Club marched in silk hats, and Mr. Balfour for the first and the last time, as he said, joined the demonstration.

THE BILL AND ITS ALTERNATIVES.

Meanwhile the Home Rule Bill is being carried through its completing stages. On Monday night the second reading, for the third time, was passed with a majority of 80—slightly smaller than that of smaller divisions, though the slight diminution has no significance. The debate was chiefly notable for the evidence of the altered tone of the moment furnished in the speeches of Mr Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. They seemed to show up the two sides as no less remote from each other than they were before the crisis of a fortnight ago, and yet when the Attorney-

(Continued on Page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from Page* 9.)

General summed up on behalf of the Government he spoke of the speeches as containing a substantial indication from both sides of a disposition to settle. But Sir John Simon had somewhat mistaken Sir Edward Carson's words. They did not mean as he supposed, that, in return for the permanent exclusion of Ulster, the Ulster leaders would be prepared to co-operate in placing the Bill upon the statute-book; but only that, if Ulster were completely left out the schemes of armed resistance would be abandoned. Both leaders, nevertheless, claimed to be working in the cause of peace. "We are both Irishmen," Mr. Remond declared; "we both love our country, and we both hate the old sectarian animosities, the old wrong, the old memories, that have kept Ireland apart. Why then, cannot we come together?" Both, moreover, admitted that the mere party game was up, and that they were confronted by realities demanding candid discussion. Yet what kind of hope is there that the appeal of reason will be heard, when it turns out that Sir Edward Carson has gone back to Ulster to complete and confirm the preparations for war, and to undertake further spectacular reviews of the Orange Army?

THE TALK OF FEDERALISM.

On both sides, there has been since peace was restored, almost unlimited talk of federal solution. Federalism is not a party tenet, and its adherents, Liberals and Conservatives, have been working hard to turn the existing situation to the advantage of the cause. The Nationalist leaders have no objection, provided it be understood that Ireland gets her Parliament without any further delay. Federalism, says Mr. Redmond, has been the basis of the Home Rule agitation for forty years: but England it not to suppose that Ireland can be put off with the undertaking of a general measure of federation for the three (or four) nations of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, Sir Edward Carson says: Federalism certainly, if you like; but no Home Rule Bill, or, if the Bill, complete exclusion for Ulster." And, in the meantime more military displays in the province which, as everybody knows perfectly well, is not going to be enforced. The upshot is that, so far as concrete proposals go, we appear to be as far from agreement as ever; but at the same time, if one may judge from the temper of the press and the attitude of the average man, there is a general feeling of security. The alarms have vanished from the air. The Cough crisis was at least useful as providing a safety-valve. It had the effect of frightening, and immediately strengthening, all parties: and politisians all round are the better for it,—despite one little piece of evidence that political passion is at last interfering with the serious concerns of life at Westminster. For the first time in more than 20 years the Parliamentary golf handicap is not to be held! So far, we must conclude, the mutual vituperations of Bonar Law and Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and F. E. Smith, are convicted of actuality.

MINISTERIAL SLACKNESS.

The mention of actuality reminds one that in some ways the Government is singularly neglectful of its advantages. Here it is just escaped from its most critical dilemma, and almost miraculously restored to power. Yet in the enforced absence of the Prime Minister, owing to the formality of re-election, Ministers allow themselves to be accused of indifference to the Commons. Mr. Lloyd George has been out of sorts; Sir Edward Grey, before the Home Rule division, went off to his fishing in Scotland: Mr. Winston Churchill cannot at the moment be entrusted with the command ot the House; Sir John Simon and Mr. Herbert Samuel are junior members of the Cabinet; Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Birrell are out of the running. And, as a consequence, the House during the last week of an exciting period has been "led," as they ironically put it, by the Home Secretary, famous for his brilliant handling of the militant suffragists and other troublesome people. And needless to say Mr. McKenna has thoroughly justified the confidenco of his admirers.

BHARAKAIR DACOITY CASE.

FARIDPUR ACCUSED ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, April 24.

Gunga Charan Dutt, one of the accused in the recent Faridpur case, was yesterday produced before the Additional Magistrate in connection with the Bharakair dacoity case on the charge of having in his possession certain ornaments alleged to be articles of the dacoity.

FODDER SCARCITY IN PUNJAB

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Punjab, the Government of India have decided that with effect from 25th April, 1914, and until further orders freight on all consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked from any station on the North-western Railway to the Charaud and Siwani stations on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway in the Hissar district of the Punjab, shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled, and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and that the balance of the freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Government and debited to the head "33 Famine Relief" in the accounts.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

POST MORTEM ON VICTIMS.

DISTRIBUTION OF "LIBERTY" PAMPHLETS.

GURUKAL PRINCIPAL'S DENUNCIATION.

At yesterday's hearing of the Conspiracy Case Colonel Davidson, formerly Civil Surgeon at Delhi, described at length the post mortem on the two victims of the Delhi bomb, and stated that the Chemical Examiner agreed with him that the yellow powder and stained skin on the wounds of the victims shewed the presence of mercury and picric acid.

Mr. Sands, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Branch, C.I.D., in the U. P. deposed to receiving from Government a number of alleged seditious documents.

He also produced a letter written by Mahatma Munshi Ram, head of the Arya Samaj and principal of the Hardwar Gurkul denouncing the "Liberty" pamphlet.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 24.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi today.

Before the proceedings commenced, counsel for Khushi Ram pointed out that the number of prosecution witnesses already exceeded that stated in the "challan" and under section 173 they were entitled to know the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Broadway for the prosecution opposed the application, quoting section 208 as covering the case.

The Court concurred with Mr. Broadway.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

Colonel Davidson, I.M.S., said he was Civil Surgeon at Delhi on December 23, 1912, the date of the Delhi bomb outrage. Witness held the post-mortem on Mahabir and Surajbhan, the two victims. Witness produced his post-mortem reports which showed that he found a piece of metal in Mahabir's wrist. Some pieces of metal and needles were found in a wound in the shoulder. In the abdomen were two irregularly shaped wounds with blackened edges and some metal was found in the wound. The right hip was shattered and the skin was covered with a yellow powder. Most of the vital organs were injured and pieces of metal were extracted from the heart and the lungs. Witness found pieces of hoop, iron and silver, apparently belonging to the howdah, and a number of large and small, thin, very sharp needles. There were yellow stains and powder in the wound, apparently due to picric acid. In the skull of the victim some nails were extracted. From a chemical examination witness found picric and mercury and with this finding the Chemical Examiner concurred.

Davidson Santo, a punkah coolie in the Forest Office at Dehra Dun, said that he cleaned Rash Behari's utensils. Haridas, another Bengali, lived with him in the Ghosi Mohalla. Witness identified Haridas as Basanta Kumar Biswas. Witness went with Haridas to the goods shed. There was a "Thela" with three or four boxes. Examined by the Court, witness said:—I can't say why I went to the goods shed as I did not work.

Shanker Lal, grocer, Dehra Dun, said that Rash Behari was his tenant from November, 1911, to August 13, 1913. Some time after he arrived the other Bengali, identified as Basanta Kumar, came to live with him and remained for five or six months.

Sita Ram, foreman, Gurkha Press Co., Dehra Dun, said a man identified as Basanta Kumar Biswas, whose name he did not know, was brought to him to learn as a compositor. He attended the Press intermittently for two weeks. He never spoke to any one nor did I speak to him.

A clerk from the Alipore Sessions Court produced a parcel which was packed and with seals intact. The parcel contained "Yoga" leaflets and two account books of the Lokenath Press, Calcutta, which were put into Court.

Mr. C. E. Sands, of Allahabad, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Branch, C.I.D., United Provinces, produced leaflets, etc., which were sent to his office from the Secretariat. These were "Liberty," "Yoga" and other leaflets, eleven of which were from Munshi Ram with an accompanying letter, which Mr. Ross Alston read out at the request of the defending counsel.

MUNSHI RAM'S LETTER TO SIR JAMES MESTON.

The following is the text of the letter, sent by Mahatma Munshi Ram, Governor of the Gurukul, Hardwar, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces:—

May it please Your Honour,— It is a very painful matter on which I am going to write to Your Honour to-day, and my heart is sad and heavy to learn that there are still misguided men in India who do not understand the mischief they are doing by publishing rank nonsense to inflame the unthinking half-educated masses. The attached circular was addressed in envelopes to four of our professors, Ranadeva, M. C. Sinha, Balkrishna and Harischandra. The envelopes to the first and third contained two circular leaflets each, while those addressed to the second and fourth contained four each. I am just sending one of these together with one of the envelopes to a friend in Simla with a request to its being placed in the hands of the Viceroy immediately. The rest eleven in number together with one of the envelopes I am forwarding to Your Honour with the hope that something could be done to find out the publishers of this mischievous leaflet. The envelopes contain the post-mark of Lahore.

The addresses appear to have been printed, and thus the perpetrators of this foul deed appear to have taken good care to elude detection. But the quotation from the last Mogul Emperor and the appeal to the Ghazi spirit shows the leaflet to be the work of some one well imbued with the spirit of Jehad in Muhammadanism. Although an allusion to Arjuna of the Geeta appears, yet it is the fall of Turkey and the usurpation of Persia which are deplored. I am ashamed to think that one of my own countrymen, a child of mother Bharat, appears to have prepared this most un-Aryan leaflet, and can but pray to the Divine Mother to lead away such misguided sons of Bharat from the path of unrighteousness.

This letter should be read in the light of the following passages which appear in the leaflet referred to:—

The special manifestations of Divine force at Delhi in December last has proved beyond doubt that the destiny of India is being moulded by God himself.

Another passage was as follows:—

The thrower of the bomb at the representative of the tyrannical Government at Delhi was none else but the spirit of the dispenser of all things himself.

Chatterjee, assistant clerk, Forest and Research Institute, Dehra Dun, corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses to the effect that Basanta Kumar Biswas *alias* Haridas visted and stayed with Rash Behari Bose. Witness added that Raghba Sharma (identified) came to Rash Behari to learn English. He did not know If Raghba Sharma worked in a press. He once told witness that he was doing some Sanskrit translation.

Atul Chandra Ghose was a constant companion of Rash Behari. Raghba Sharma told witness he had opened a grocer's shop and asked him to be a customer. Witness also saw the Pandit Raghba Sharma and Rash Behari at the reading room.

Mukundananda Beharya, in the G. T. Survey Office, Dehra Dun, said he knew Rash Behari by sight and met him occasionally. Witness received some "Liberty" leaflets in July 1913 and as they were seditious gave them to his superior officer. The address was typed. Witness received some more leaflets in January or February which he did not think were as bad as the previous ones. They were however bad and seditious, so witness burned them. Rash Behari was present at a meeting of sympathy with the Viceroy after the Delhi bomb outrage.

CHARAN DAS'S VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

Mr. Shaw, City Magistrate, Lahore, deposed to recordng a statement of Charan Dass. The Statement was made voluntarily. There were no police present and the accused had no hand-cuffs on.

Cross examined by counsel for Charan Das witness said:—I was sitting in Mr. Stead's room when I recorded the statement. Charan Das had a previously written statement in his own writing and he practically read that statement.

Cross-examined by counsel for Bal Raj, witness said:—I enquired from Charan Das if the statement was voluntary.

Examined by counsel for Khusi Ram witness said:—Charan Das made the statement in English and I took it down in his own words.

Sham Pearey Lal, managing proprietor, Imperial Trading Company Dehra Dun said he knew Raghba Sharam (identified) who was the head Pandit of the D. A. V. School at which witness was a teacher. Witness once saw Rash Mehari Bose at the Depressed Classes School.

Abdul Rayae, of Lahore, corroborated the evidence already given concerning the search at Bal Raj's house of which he was a witness.

Ali Buksh, another search witness, also corroborated.

Khurati Ram, student, Lahore, Medical College, said he was brother-in-law to Khursi Ram and was first at Khursi Ram's house search. Witness corroborated the previous search witness.

Kay-Din Chanda, medical student at Lahore College and another search witness, also corroborated.

APPROVER'S BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Narayan Das, son of Gajjurmal and brother of Dina Nath, the approver said he was an Inspector in the post office, Simla. Dina Nath left the house in September 1908 without anyone knowing. On being transferred to Shahpur witness set to work to find him and searched for him at Kapurthala, Jallundur and Saharanpur, but without avail. Witness then returned to Lahore and the day after received a letter from Dina Nath saying he was putting up with Master Amir Chand. Witness had no time so he gave the letter to another brother who went to Delhi and brought Dina Nath back. Last year witness was at Simla and Dina Nath went there in August for six weeks. During that time Dina Nath received a number of letters. One was signed Abad Behari and another A. P. He left Simla by September 13 or 14. The addresses given subsequently for letters, etc., to be sent to Dina Nath were care of Abad Behari, B.A., B.T., and care of Sri Ram Das at the same address.

Vedhat, a student, identified Raghbar Sharma and also some writing.

Retan Lal, Parcels and booking clerk, Faridkote Station, produced the parcel delivery book to shew that on July 11 1913 a bicycle was delivered to Bolaqi Ram.

Bolaqi Ram corroborated and said Dina Nath fetched the cycle away.

CALCUTTA MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

DIVORCE REFUSED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Apr. 24.

An interesting judgment was delivered at the High Court by Mr. Justice Chitty in the divorce suit of Montague Ernest Bateman against Gwendoline Eleanor Bateman and Alexander Stephen Nicachi on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent.

The petitioner is employed as an assistant in the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the co-respondent is an assistant in the firm of Petro Cochino Brothers. The petitioner and the respondent were married on the 1st October 1904 in Calcutta. There has been no issue of the marriage except a child to which the respondent gave birth on the 17th September 1913. After this the petition was filed. The co-respondent made their acquaintance in 1907 since when he has been a frequent visitor at their house.

His Lordship in concluding his judgment said:—The evidence fails to substantiate what is necessary for the petitioner's case. The petitioner must therefore pay the cost of the respondent including any reserved cost on scale No. 2. As to the co-respondent, I think that the petitioner had reasonable grounds for preferring the charge against him and in the view that I take of the correspondent's conduct I can only direct that he should bear his own costs.

IS IT "LAISSEZ FAIRE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was extremely interested to read the letter by Mr. Kapilram Vakil in your issue of Saturday last, on the above subject under the heading of "Is it Laissez Faire." I regret I did not see the original leader in your papers on this subject, hence am not in a position to follow all the points, but he raises questions which deserve every consideration from all who are interested in the subject of technical education in India, and the welfare of those who have, often at great sacrifice to their guardians, been given an expensive technical education under the impression that by so doing they are laying the foundation of a sound and profitable career.

Mr. Kapilram's views are probably more the feelings of the student and his instructor than the opinions of the merchant, factory owner or manager (whom I allude to below as the employer). His letter therefore, though written in good faith, may cause an erroneous impression in the mind of the ordinary man, who, while anxious to do his best for the welfare of his fellow countrymen, is not directly in touch with either student or employer; and lead him to believe that the student, who has received a technical education, is a very ill-used person; and that the employer is a person without either sympathy or even a knowledge of what type of man he requires for his own business. I therefore take the liberty criticising some of the points raised by Kapilram and also giving my views as an employer who has himself had a good sound technical education, and is now in a position when he constantly requires the service of men with technical knowledge.

There is no doubt whatever that there is a great need of good sound technical education in India; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that there is a great scarcity in India of men who have a good sound technical knowledge. Your correspondent, however, appears to be under the impression that employers are not anxious to employ men with a technical education and that in most cases the technical man does not even get a chance of securing a berth. This, I can assure you, is quite wrong. If an employer wants a man, other things being equal, he will in practically every case engage the man who has had a technical education in preference to one who has only received an ordinary education. I use the words "other things being equal" with a special object, as my experience is that the average Indian student turned out by technical schools, both here and in England, is not as well balanced as his fellow-student who has gone in for an education of a purely classical nature.

It is quite true many so-called public men "spout" (I can think of no other word) about the crying need of technical education in India, but I do not think these men refuse to employ a man because he has received a technical education, but rather because, in many cases, having no technical knowledge themselves, they are not in a position to judge whether a technical or non-technical man will suit them best, so they engage the man who appears to be the better balanced and that is, as a rule, the non-technical man.

Mr. Kapilram, later in his letter, also deplores the fate of the Indian Government technical students who in many cases have to go from door to door begging for a berth—some chance to prove their worth. This is to a great extent quite true, but I contend that the fault lies chiefly with the student and not with the employer. You cannot expect an employer, who has his day's work before him, and who receives a visit from a student in search of a berth, to put his whole work aside and, after listening to a lengthy speech (the essence of which is that the applicant is the one man in the world who can put his house in order), say—"Yes, you are just the man I want, I will immediately either dismiss one of my non-tecnical men and put you in his place or make a special job for you and put you over the head of my old and trusted men" (whose sole fault is that they did not receive a technical education), and yet this is what the student expects. He comes into your office with his head crammed full of "book knowledge" and a packet of certificates and testimonials in his pocket and addresses you in such a manner as much as to say "Look at me, what a valuable man I am—think how much better you would be if you had my knowledge etc." Perhaps I would, but he will not realise that the employer, and also very probably his non-technically educated assistant, possess a knowledge worth a hundred times all his technical knowledge, and that is the knowledge which only obtained by experience. He does not realise this because he does not know what a lot he has still got to learn. In other words, he does not know how much he does not know. To put the matter more bluntly, many of these students are suffering from what is generally konwn as "a swelled head." They are not content to start at the bottom of the ladder, but assome that because they have had a course at a technical school they are competent to be put in a responsible position, forgetting that in a business which calls for technical knowledge that knowledge is only brought into use at intervals, the rest of one's time being taken up in matters which do not call for a technical knowledge, and this portion to a business man is every bit as important as the other. It is in regard to this general knowledge where the student fails, but he will not recognise this and I am afraid that professors and instructors of our local colleges also do not recognise this. It is absurd to consider the question of expecting an employer to guarantee to engage a technical man even if the authorities in question undertake to train that man for that employer's particular business. The technical man must take his chance with the crowd and prove his worth by starting at the bottom and climbing by merit, and by merit alone.

It will naturally be asked, what sort of man does an employer want? Speaking from my own experience, which now extends over a number of years, I believe I am right in saying that the majority of employers whose business requires technical knowledge want men who are prepared to toe the line and work shoulder to shoulder with the non-technical man, they want men of energy, tact and common sense. Men who, though they possess technical knowledge on some points superior to their immediate senior, will adapt themselves to their surroundings so that their employer will gain confidence in them. I have no hesitation in saying that no student, be he Government scholarship man or one who has taken a three or four years' course in the Victoria Technical Institute of Bombay is competent to take charge of any business, department or section of a department in a business house or a factory until he has had a business or factory experience of at least 3 years, but the student and his instructor will not recognise this.

I am afraid from wha I have written above you will be led to think that from my point of view all Indian technical students are failures. I am extremely glad to say that this is not the case. At this moment I know of two men, one of whom fulfils all my requirements and the other is on the right road, and well on his way to a good post. The former after a technical training and a general mill experience started under me at Rs. 100 per month and is now in a position under Government which brings him Rs. 600 per month. The other has completed his course at the Victoria Technical School, Bombay, had some Workshop experience in India, and is now "toeing the line" in a big Works at Home, and doing good work.

Should this letter meet the eye of any students I trust they will not think I condemn them as a class—far from it. I would like to help them, but they must be satisfied with small beginnings. I myself after a three years' course in one of the best technical schools in England spent five years in a big engineering works, and it was only after completing this five years that I got a real start in life. My first year's pay was at the rate of 5s per week. What would a three years' course man from the Victoria Tecnical School, Bombay, say if an employer was to offer him Rs. 3.12.0 per week for the first year, and yet he is not worth more, and nor was I, though I did not think so at the time.—Yours, etc.

EMPLOYER.

MINISTERS AND A SECOND OFFICE

Mr. Asquith is not the first Prime Minister who, on the acceptance of yet another office, has submitted himself to his constituents for re-election, says the "Westminster Gazette." In 1861 Lord Palmerston, while Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, accepted the honorary offices of Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, from which the salary formely payable by the Crown had been withdrawn. Lord North and Mr. Pitt had vacated their seats on accepting these offices, together with the salary attached to them, but doubts were now entertained whether they would any longer be regarded as offices of profit. It appeared, nowever, that the warrant granted "all manner of wrecks" and further "rewards, commodities, emoluments, profits, perquisites, and other advantages whatsoever to the said offices belonging," including the occupation of Walmer Castle, and after full consideration it was determined that a new writ should be issued. Mr. W. H. Smith, when First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, became Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and submitted himself to his constituents for re-election, notwithstanding the fact that the statute of 1867 enabled Ministers of the Crown to be moved from one Ministerial office to another without prejudice, if members of the House of Commons, to their Parliamentary status.

The question has been asked whether there is any previous instance of the union of the offices of Secretary of State for War and Prime Minister. The office of Secretary of State for War was only established in 1854. In 1801 the office of Secretary of State for War and for the Colonies was founded. In former times the officer of Secretary of State embraced the supervision of the Home, Foreign War, and Colonial Departments, although in 1782 the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was instituted. Although since 1854, when the office of Secretary of State for War came into existence, no Prime Minister has been Secretary of State, for War, it may be confidently stated that when the elder Pitt, as virtual Prime Minister in 1751 and 1761, was a Secretary of State, that when, in 1806, Mr. Fox held the Premiership in connexion with the office of Foreign Secretary, that when, in 1834, the Duke of Wellington in an emergency accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, with the seals of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State which gave him authority to act as Secretary for all the Departments —Home, Foreign, and Colonial—these statesmen each discharged the duties now appertaining to the office of Secretary of State for War. Lord Salisbury, of course, when Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was not in any degree Head of the War Office, since in his time the system under which there were no fewer than five Principal Secretaries of State—the Home, the Foreign, and the Colonial Secretaries, and the Secretaries for War and India—had been completely established under statutory provisions.

The question to which reference was made in the House of Commons in relation to the action of Mr. Asquith in seeking re-election on acceptance of the office of War Secretary, to be held in conjunction with the Premiership, whether Mr. Gladstone in 1873, on becoming, when Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vacated his seat under the Places Act of Anne or was protected by the provision of the Act of 1867 to the effect that if any member had been duly re-elected since the acceptance of any office referred to in the Act of Anne, he should be free to accept any other such office without further re-election, was answered in different ways. The Law Officers of the Crown, Sir John (Lord) Coleridge and Sir George Jessel, afterwards Master of the Rolls, held that Mr. Gladstone's seat was unaffected. In that view Lord Bramwell and Sir Erskine May concurred. Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor of the day, held that Mr. Gladstone had vacated his seat, while Sir Henry (Lord) James and Sir William Harcourt, who called Mr. (Lord) Bowen into consultation, could only say that strong arguments might be used both in favour of and against the view that the seat was retained.

LA SCALA.

A POWERFUL SKETCH.

The audience at La Scala last night was held spell-bound by the acting of Mr. Fred Hawley, Mrs. Hawley and Company in the Tabloid drama "The Bandit." We said in a preliminary notice of the piece, all the thrills and all the excitment of a four-act drama are compressed into a half an hour, and in that time one sees the acme of acting. One sees a girl, left alone in a house in the wilds of Mexico, successfully beat off one intruder; then one sees the girl confronted by another and more persistent person. He is the Bandit, and though more than once he is cornered and covered by the girl,—for in this sketch revolvers and guns are handled in the easy way that we in Bombay handle cups of tea—the Bandit wins in the end. And then he discovers that the girl who is at his mercy is his own daughter.

From this short resume of the plot it can be gathered that the sketch gives plenteous opportunity for good acting and it does! Mr. Hawley, as the Bandit, almost convinces one who has not been to Mexico that things such as the sketch treats of could happen there. In a few minutes he runs through the gamut of the emotions,—hate, love, despair and triumph,—and in every one of them he is good. Mr. Hawley is one of those actors who would be lost on the "legitimate" stage, because there he would have no opportunity of displaying the art that is his.

There is another turn at La Scala which is worth going a long way to see. This is provided by the Clemendos Trio, three acrobats who do a turn the like of which has never been seen in Bombay before. They twist and turn and jump about in a way that fairly surprised last night's audience. The junior member of the trio is a boy of quite tender years, but he has plenty of assurance; and he is a really good acrobat. He does the triple twist in the air—which means that he twists his body round three times as he passes from the shoulders of one man to the shoulders of the other,—and comes down to ground smiling as though the feat he had performed was quite the simplest thing in the world. The Clemendos Trio should be seen

Another good turn was given by the Four Vagabonds, who conclude their engagement here on Monday.

The "house" was not as big as it might have been, and as it really ought to have been. A sketch like "The Bandit" should draw all Bombay.

WHAT IS PROGRESS?

VIEWS OF THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

Some striking views on progress were expressed by the Dean of St. Paul's on March 27 in a lecture delivered in the Lecture Hall of the City Temple, the Rev. R. J. Campbell in the chair, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Speaking of the recent revolt from the mechanical and competitive theories of progress characteristic of the nineteenth century, Dr. Inge, whose subject was "Ideals of Progress, True and False," said there was now a tendency to prove that the gates of the future stand wide open. Modern discoveries, especially that of radium, had given the globe a new lease of life, and scientists now assure us that we had perhaps tens of millions of years in which the race might work out its destiny, rising by degrees to the perfect man. But there was no law of progress, and the final extinction of all life on the planet was absolutely certain. Degeneration was just as common in nature as ascent. The survivor was only the fittest to survive, not the fittest in any other sense. Science had nothing to say to the theory of an automatic law of progress, an irresistable and inherent trend towards progress. The earliest skulls showed brain capacity about equal to that of the average man of to-day. The main cause of progress had been the accumulation of knowledge and experience, rather than any real advance in human beings themselves. We were driven both by science and philosophy to the conception of a multiplicity, perhaps an endless series, of finite purposes in the mind of God, each of which had its beginning, middle, and end. Unless the whole conception of purpose and the values to be realised was an illusion, the very perishableness of all things in space and time drew as to believe in immortality. We were to regard this world as existing for the purpose of the making and moulding of souls and selves, to fit them for life in the eternal, and progress had its fulfilment in a higher spiritual sphere above this world. A progressive movement which would have no result whatever except to increase the expensiveness of the final smash would be felt by all as stultifying. Yet the typical, modern man did not care for this spiritual world—it was one of the things which people assented to without believing. Modern man preferred to make large grants upon the future and this reliance upon the future had become a disease in current thought. We neglected too much the lessons of the past, forgetting that while history never repeated itself it always resembled itself.

THE TEST OF PROGRESS.

The main reason why we preferred romancing about the future to living in the present was that we conceived progress too materialistically, and our good things were in the main things which all could not enjoy, and so we called into existence another age which we hoped would redress the balance of this. Our life was becoming more and more artificial, and nature was beginning to withdraw from us her slighted gifts. We did not need to break our machines, like the people in "Erewhon," but we did need to know what our idea of progress was and to distinguish between what was worth doing and what was not. We needed to stop waste, which had always to be paid for by some inadequately remunerated labour.

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BACK BAY "SERPENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your articles on "Back Bay Serpents" one of your correspondents, "Britisher" defends the British "Tommy." But here is another British "Tommy" who in his uniform was once following an innocent young Hindu lady, at about 9 p.m., near the Kennady Bridge, and was molesting her so much that he was about to pull her saree when a passer-by dragged him off and gave him a nice reward with his muscular hand.

"Britisher" in his letter gives an incident that happened at the bandstand and I also can quote such similer incidents happening at Chowpati.—

Yours, etc.,
OBSERVER.

THE BEST OF "FEES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,— You surely deserve credit and popular thanks for opening up your columns for bringing before the public gaze the mischievous windings of the vicious "Serpents" on the Back Bay sea shore; and I trust the authorities are moving in the proper direction, and ere long our sisters and wives and mothers will be left unmolested in future.

Some time ago attention was drawn by the Indian papers to the hideous ways of some youths at Chowpati sea shore, (and a campaign has been now going on against them in the same papers,) which were very well put down by the police:—And I think, Sir, it is but time that their help be also called for in another quarter of the town where many "vipers" have now become common.

In conjunction with the Back Bay sea shore, the site of the Apollo pier and the Watson's Annexe are having an unneviable notoriety in this respect.

I known of a few Parsi youths of respectable parentage, who have for a long time past made it their business to go after ladies either English or Indian and always seem to take delight in following and harassing them. Those dear English nurses residing in the Watson's Annexe.—those humane Sisters of mercy, those ministering Angels, whose work commands the admiration and respect of any man or woman,—have not escaped the "viper's" notice. They are now and then molested by their names and the numbers of their rooms being called out to them in public,—and their name boards on the premises often changed from one place to the other and at times blotted and disfigured; One of these "Korgas" (as the Indian papers style them) is in the habit of always giving a smile to the nurses whenever and wherever he sees any of them. Another "Korga" is constantly seen after dark on the Queen's Road waiving his handkerchief in company with his friends to any ladies passing by in cars or carriages.

I think the police know all about this and are waiting for a proper "Shikar;" and my writing you this may serve as a hint to the misdirected youths. But it is my earnest request to you, Sir, that you be good enough to raise your strong voice that something be done and done quickly, for, matters are drifting from bad to worse. "Female" is a sacred word. To insult her is sinful. To insult a sister and a Sister of Mercy is "Profanity." It was Sir Frank Lockwood who Sang:—

"The fee simple, and the simple fee,
"And all the fees entail.
"Are nothing when compared with thee,
"Thou best of fees, "Female.

Yours, etc.,
"D."

"TRIVIAL INCIDENTS" DISTORTED,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Reptilian Controvers in your distinguished journal has taken a course which the inditer of the original letter could not have foreseen when his regard for fellow beings prompted him to warn them against sitting on rocks on the foreshore of Back Bay.

I fear that "Old Resident"-and his friends have distorted trivial incidents into great offences against the public morals. Undoubtedly a number of men with young blood in their veins tread the path of adventure,—or rather the Kennedy Sea Face,—nightly in the hopes of meeting "the glad eye." Possibly "Old Resident" has been so long domiciled in India, or perhaps has never left it, that he is unfamiliar with this harmless recreation which is what one could almost term an establshied institution in the life of the youths of Europe. Though, I think I shall probably be on safer ground if I said that in all probability "Old Resident" has himself indulged in it in his younger days; the fellow who has not done so some time or other, must be a very extraordinary specimen! This is very different from molestation of the gentle sex; in fact in the absence of "the glad eye," the players of the game go no further than a salutation if they are discreet, retiring if it should prove a miss in balk. I am not a habitual frequenter of the Back Bay promenade but I have never witnessed anything passing the bounds of decorum there, and I cannot conceive that tooth and nail assaults, of the kind "Old Resident" speaks of, can take place. Up till 8 p.m. the place is crowded to suffocation and after that hour it is absolutely deserted and no self-respecting lady would allow herself to be seen promenading alone in the dark.

Yours etc.,
ONLOOKER,

A REPLY TO "BRITISHER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I had no intention to take further share in the controversy regarding "Back Bay Serpents," but as your correspondent "Britisher" thinks himself the only honest man in this world, and doubts the genuineness of my statement about the behaviour of soldiers in a certain incident, I crave leave to give me the indulgence of your columns once more.

At the outset I may say that the I. M. S., gentleman is far away from Bombay, otherwise he would have vigorously supported my statement.

I have a good opinion of the British "Tommy," and am, as a citizen, proud of his incalculable service to this country. I also know that he does not lack in civility, but that does not mean that there is not a single black sheep in the British Army. There are some black sheep everywhere and in all communities. As I said in my previous correspondence, no community is free of the class of ruffians, who molest innocent girls and women at seaside and other public places.

On persual of my correspondence one can at once see that I do not blame the British soldier in general at all, nor do I blame a particular community.

I simply pointed out a certain incident which is not far from the truth, and I urge your correspondent "Britisher" not to take it as a dastardly and shameful lie even for a moment.

The I. M. S., gentleman (who is an Indian) did ask the soldiers to give him their names, but the soldiers went away hurriedly in another direction, and as the gentleman was with his wife, he did not like to run after them and create a scene.

As for the latter part of his letter I may say that "Britisher" does a great injustice to the Parsi community, when he says that "The Parsi is the chief offender."—Yours, etc.

"PARSI."

"THE SANJ VARTMAN'S" COMMENT.

"The Sanj Vartman" commenting upon the subject in a leading article in its yesterday's issue writes: The incidents now vigorously discussed in "The Bombay Chronicle" are not by any means new ones. As no severe notice has been taken of this matter and no exemplary punishment awarded to the miscreants, who were, in some instances, caught red-handed, the evil has grown and its votaries have multiplied. The Chowpatty sea-shore used to be the first bed for these serpents, and no wonder that by the supine policy followed in regard to them, the whole Back-Bay shore has become infested with these plaguey reptiles. Not only this but not infrequently, one hears the hissing of these serpents on the promenade of the Esplanade Bandstand; on the walks of the "Scandal Point" at Warden Road; in the shady walks of the Victoria Gardens; in theatres and picture shows. . . . We trust the police will help the community in getting rid of these pests. Apart from the vigiliance of the police much could be done towards the removal of this evil, by the public-spiritedness of some of the ladies who unhappily have had to meet such unpleasant experiences.

[We cannot publish any more letters on this subject,—Editor "B. C."]

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana will be held on Saturday, the 9th May, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Gymkhana pavilion when the following report for the year ending, 31st December, 1913, will be considered:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December 1913, as well as the balance sheet of accounts, which shows the surplus of Rs. 1,622-11-3 at the end of the year against Rs. 1,567-0-9 of the last year. The total amount of the credit of our institution at the end of the year, was Rs. 21,485,9-7. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

MEMBERS:—The number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 328, of whom 94 were life members, 170 subscribing members, and 64 on the absent list. There were during the year 20 new members elected, while 12 resigned.

LIFE-MEMBERSHIP AND ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP:—Your committee had to undergo a lot of expense in connection with the installation of electric light, and the improvement of the cricket pitch and tennis courts which have now been completed, and to enable them to meet all necessary expenditure in future for the upkeep of sports and the pavilion, your committee recommend that the fee for future life-membership be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 per head, and that all new members should, in future, be charged Rs. 9 per quarter, instead of Rs. 7 as hitherto.

CRICKET:—Your Committee are glad to say that, as in previous years, several matches during the last rains were played with the local Gymkhanas and the clubs and a programme of similar character to that of the previous seasons was gone through.

PARSEE PRESIDENCY MATCH, POONA:—This annual fixture between the four communities—the European, the Parsi, the Hindoo and the Mahomedan—was also gone through and your Committee regret to say that the Parsees were defeated in the first round by the Mahomedans. The Europeans were also defeated by the Hindoos in the first round, and the final match was played between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, which resulted in a draw.

On the suggestion of the Europeans, your Committee have reluctantly agreed to play this important fixture in Bombay and Poona every alternate year, commencing the contest in Bombay from 1914. But the suggestion has been accepted as a tentative measure for 2 years only.

DR. PAVRI'S CRICKET SILVER JUBILEE MEDALS:—Only one medal was awarded by the Selection Committee in 1913, to Dr. H. D. Kanga for all round proficiency.

TENNIS:—The important feature of the 1913-14 Tennis season was the getting up of single and double handicap tournaments for silver cups, which were subscribed for by the Members of our Gymkhana. The single tournament was won by Mr. N. F. Naorosji and the runner-up was Mr. M. K. Mehta, while the double was won by Messrs. N. B. Saklatwalla and J. E. Saklatwalla, the runners-up being Messrs. S. H. Bode and H. P. Kapadia.

Another important feature of the season was the Bombay Gymkhana Western India Tournament for all comers, and your Committee are glad to say that three pairs of our Gymkhana Members took part in the doubles and five of our members in the single tournaments, and Messrs. J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer of our Gymkhana were runners-up in the Doubles.

CASE OF JULIA DECIES

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

Julia Decies, aged twenty-six, sentenced at the Central Criminal Court by Mr. Justice Darling to seven years' penal servitude for wounding with intent to murder Basil Piffard in a West End flat, applied on March 30 for leave to appeal against her sentence before the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Bankes and Avory, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Mr. George Elliott, K.C., and Mr. Huntly Jenkins were counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. H. Curtis Bennett held a watching brief for Mr. Piffard.

Mr. Elliott said the circumstances disclosed a very sad story, and also pointed to a state of affairs which fully justified the conviction. At the same time, the circumstances surrounding the conviction were such that he ventured to suggest to the Court that the sentence might have been of a lighter character than that passed by Mr. Justice Darling.

Counsel was going into the history of the case when the Lord Chief Justice said he did not wish to stop counsel from telling the Court anything that was vital to the application, but the Court had read all the evidence.

Mr. Elliott said he agreed that the woman's act could not be justified either in law or in morals, but there was no doubt that the young woman received great provocation, and at the time she committed the act was in such a state of mind that she could not appreciate the consequences of her act. She was labouring under a sense of great wrong and injustice from her point of view, and was in a state of great exasperation and rage, and also of hopelessness and despair because of the conduct of Piffard towards her.

Counsel, continuing, said the difficulty he found in the case was that at the last moment at the trial the woman would not go into the witness-box, although it had been expected that she would do so. It would form a part of his application that the woman should be allowed to go into the witness-box and tell the story she would have told had she given evidence at the trial. It seemed to him that the interests of justice would be served if that was allowed.

Mr. Justice Avory asked whether counsel suggested that she wished to alter the circumstances under which that act took place.

Mr. Elliott said that was so.

Does she wish to alter the fact that the man was asleep when she shot him? asked his lordship.

Counsel: I can't say; that would probably be the effect of her evidence.

Counsel added that he had the woman's statement before him. It must be remembered, he said, that at the trial the appellant was in a state of collapse.

Mr. Justice Avory: Then she wishes to tell us now what she ought to have said in the box at the trial?

Mr. Eliott said if the story was true it would appear that a conversation took place between the appellant and Piffard at the flat which threw her into a state of uncontrollable frenzy, and she may have committed the act without appreciating what she had done.

The Lord Chief Justice: It is difficult to appreciate that in view of the fact that she purchased a revolver in the afternoon.

Mr. Elliott urged that Decies may have meant to commit suicide.

Delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice characterised the case as a very serious one, and said it could not be forgotten that the woman bought the revolver on the afternoon before the crime was committed.. It appeared to be clear that the two people had spent the evening together, and there was no suggestion of provocation on that day, at any rate. Yet at three o'clock in the morning she shot at the man while he was asleep and inflicted a wound on his left temple which was nearly fatal. It was obviously a determined and premeditated attempt, and the jury were unable to do, as the woman's counsel asked them to do, and return a verdict of "Unlawful wounding." Instead, they found her guilty of an attempt to murder. Therefore it was not surprising that Mr. Justice Darling, however sorry he might have been for the woman, felt that her act meritcd the sentence he passed on her.

Referring to the application of counsel that the woman should be heard in the witness-box, his lordship the Court had read her statement, and were of opinion that if her evidence had been heard at the trial it would have shown a deliberation and serious intention on her part which would not have assisted her. The Court could not regard the sentence as being too severe, and the application would be refused.

CALCUTTA MURDERS.

YOUNG WOMAN STABBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Jorasanko police last night received information of the murder of an unfortunate woman, and a few minutes later a second murder was reported in which an alleged Goonda was stabbed to death.

In the first case Sudahi Kaharin, a young woman of about 22 years of age, who resided at Munshi Suderudin's Lane, was fatally stabbed, it is alleged, by one Bundhoo. Jealousy is said to have been the motive of the murder. The accused made good his escape immediately after the commission of the deed and is being searched for by the police.

In the second case it is reported that two "Goondas" of Musjid Bari Street, named Bijoy Bullub Ghose and Kanai, had an altercation on the thoroughfare when it is alleged that Kanai stabbed Bejoy Bullub in the heart. Death was instantaneous.

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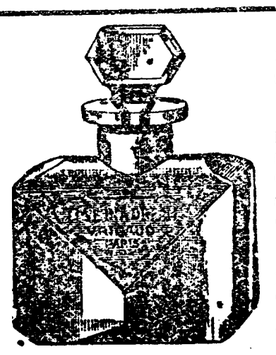

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WHY ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS, APRIL.—Acid in the stomach is dangerous and frequently fatal, because acid from its corrosive nature has a natural tendency to destroy the mucous lining of the stomach itself. No one intentionally swallows hydrochloric acid, but it is often present in large quantities as the result of food fermentation in the stomach resulting from the chemical action, which so frequently follows the eating of the daintiest and most tasty foods or the indulgence in any form of alcoholic stimulants, including beer, wine, liqueurs, etc. This fermentation causes pain, uneasiness and discomfort because of the acid which burns like a red-hot iron, and the formation of gas which distends the stomach, causing shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The trouble being entirely due to the unnatural condition of stomach contents, and not in any way to the fault of the stomach itself, physicians have adopted with marvellous success the plan of neutralising the acid and stopping the fermentation by means of half-a-teaspoonful of simple bisurated magnesia taken in a little water immediately after eating or whenever discomfort is felt. The immediate relief following the use of *Bisurated* Magnesia is striking proof of the contention of medical men that failure to digest food properly is almost invariably due to the acid condition of food contents, and in no way the fault of the stomach or vital organs.

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ALLEGED INSULT.

A CASE FROM COLABA SOLDIERS HOME.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mrs. Daniels charged Dr. C. R. Marrett with insult. Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, barrister-at-law, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant in the course of her information said: I am a widow and earn my own livelihood. I am at present in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Colaba, near the Colaba Railway Station. The accused lives at Apollo Bunder, and states that he is the Honorary Secretary of the said Soldiers' Home. On the 15th of January, 1914, I took charge of the said Home from the accused on condition that I was to pay Rs. 28-8-0 a month as rent of the premises, that I should run the Home on my own account and at my own expense, the profits to be taken and loss suffered by me alone and that I was not to be interfered with in my conduct of the Home. After taking charge of the Home I spent about Rs. 150 of my own in purchasing the necessary crockery, glassware, table linen, etc., for the boarders of the said Home. The accused informed me that he desired to give a children's tea-party to about 100 persons on the 14th of March, and requested me to make the necessary arrangements for supplying tea alone. I wrote to the accused that the charges for 100 persons would be Rs. 10. This seems to have offended the accused, as he wrote a letter to me on the 13th of March asking me not to bother about making any tea. The very next morning I received another letter bearing the same date from the accused with a threat of dismissal, and giving me a peremptory order to keep the milk and the water boiled at his expense. On the 14th March, 1914, when a number of boarders belonging to the Home were collected there for their tea, and as I was preparing tea for them, the accused came up to me and asked m peremptorily whether I had kept the milk and the wate boiled and ready. I said 'no.' He said, in a threatening tone, "why haven't you done as I ordered you to do? I am your master and you are my servant, and you will obey me." I replied "you know, Doctor, I am here as your friend, and not as your servant. I receive no salary from you." The accused, thereupon, in the presence of several persons, stepped forward and in the most insulting tone said "you are a liar. I do pay you a salary." Hearing this my daughter, Mrs. Jones, who was helping me in my work, came out of an adjoining room and asked the accused how he was my master. He said: "She takes the profits of my Home." My daughter replied "You are not her master but you are only the landlord, as she pays you the rent." The accused thereupon in a sarcastic tone said: "Your mother was destitute, penniless and friendless and I took her out of charity, and she does not pay the rent." My younger daughter, Miss Dora Daniel, asked the accused not to use such language as he had known us for years. The accused said: "Oh, yes, I have known you and your family for years. I know all about your family character."

The complainant in the course of her examination gave evidence similar to her complaint.

Lance-Corporal Cottes and other witnesses said they heard the accused call the complainant a liar and other names.

Other witnesses, examined said the accused said he did not care for the General, the Commander-in-Chief or the Viceroy, and would turn the whole lot out if he wished to, as the Home belonged to him.

His Worship framed a charge under section 504 against the accused.

THE ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused pleaded not guilty. In the course of his statement to the Court, he said: About seven years ago I opened work amongst the soldiers with the sole object of elevating their moral tone and of meeting the spiritual social and moral interests of the men. I have been conducting the Soldiers' Home independently and without any control of any Committee or other authority. I have borne the whole financial responsibility and with the enlargement and recognition of my work have received public benefits solely on account of my personal influence. The proceeds of such benefit entertainments have been devoted solely to meet the immediate requirements and interests of the Home and its inmates. I have at my will and pleasure, in conformity with my ideals, put in and put out persons to manage the Home. For the last two years I have adopted the practice of appointing a manager or a manager and his wife to take over the catering of the Home and keep such profits as may accrue to himself. I never, however, relaxed my control over the general conduct of the institution. The managers were always under my orders and willingly co-operated in the interests of the soldiers. At the beginning of this year, when a vacancy was likely to take place, a lady spoke to me on behalf of the complainant as a woman without work and needing help. I would not at first entertain the idea of entrusting the Home to the complainant as I knew her disposition, and also because I could not think of putting an unprotected woman in charge of a place frequented by characters of all descriptions. Eventually, however, on account of the said Mrs. Daniel's entreaty and argument I had an interview with the complainant and arranged that a gentleman friend named Mr. A. G. Hughes and his wife should take the Home, stand all rent expenses and allow the complainant to come in free from any obligation to pay rent and try if she could satisfactorily manage the institution. In pursance of this arrangement Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, with the complainant, occupied the Home on the 15th January. The complainant came to me on or about the 19th January and told me that she was penniless and needed some money. I therefore gave her, at her request, Rs. 50 by a cheque. She promised to return the money as she got in her profits, but she has not yet repaid the same.

THE INCIDENT IN THE HOME.

I asked Mrs. Daniels to kindly keep water and milk that was to come from the dairy, boiled and ready at my expense. I also informed her that I intended to close the Home and that she should vacate at the end of the month. At about 4-30 p.m. on the day in question I despatched Bombardier Watson and Gunner Hawkins to the Home with cakes and provisions in a victoria. When I went after about an hour I was told by them that the complainant had refused to allow them in with those provisions. I entered the Home and placed the things on the table. I asked the complainant whether she had kept the water boiled. She said "No" I said: "Did I not ask you to do so?" She replied: "I received no orders." I found that she had not only not boiled the milk but had returned the same. I was thus put to very great trouble and annoyance and had to hastily make arrangements for the entertainment. At this stage the complainant's daughter, Mrs. Jones, appeared behind the counter, and asked me how I dared give her mother orders. She asked: "Is she your servant" I replied: "Most certainly." She asked: "Do you pay her a salary?" I said "certainly." She said: "Do you give her money?" I said "Who takes the profits from the Home? The profits are in lieu of salary." The complainant then interposed that the place was a Government (or military) institution. I then said "Mrs. Daniels, why, I put you in. You said that you were penniless and I gave you the whole place free of rent and expense and gave you Rs. 50 besides." She said: "Ah, are you throwing it up to me?" I replied: "You are forcing it on me by what you are saying." It is not true that I called the complainant a liar or said that she was destitute. I never used any insulting expression towards her or her family or their character. I showed her kindness but she has involved me in trouble and expense on account of her ungovernable temper and desire to usurp and arrogate to herself greater powers than those actually vested in her.

The hearing was adjourned.

FEE OR BRIBE?

"A DOUBTFUL CASE" AT MAZAGON.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, delivered judgements in the case in which Moses ezekil, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, Health Department, had summoned Khodabux Sheriar, an Irani for defamation.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader defended.

The complainant's story as elicited from the evidence, showed that he had been employed in the Municipality for the last seventeen years as a Sub-Inspector, but owing to certain allegations of bribery made against him by the accused, he was suspended on the 9th, ultimo, until he cleared his character in a court of law.

It appears that the accused, who kept an eating house at Gole Pitha, wanted to run another place at Sandhurst Road, and applied to Superintendent Williamson for a license. The application was forwarded to the Health Officer for approval, but the accused, being dissatisfied with the long delay, went to Superintendent Williamson and complained to him that the Municipal Authorities were unnecessarily delaying issuing the certificate regarding the sanitary requirements of his premises, although he had complied with the requirements. He further said that a Jew Sub-Inspector in the Municipality had obtained a bribe of Rs. 10 from him, for himself and Rs. 5 for a Hindu Clerk.

This statement of the accused was recorded by Inspectar Sykes and the complainant was later indentified as the Jew Sub-Inspector by the accused. The matter was then reported to the Municipal Commissioner, who suspended the complainant till he could prove his innocence.

The accused denied having given the Rs. 10 and 5 as a bribe, but said he paid the amount as fee.

In delivering judgement His Worship remarked that this was a very doubtful case, as it was difficult to say for a positive fact whether a bribe had really been paid and received. He would not be justified in convicting the accused, but he did not wish it to be understood that by acquitting him, he was of opinion that the bribe had been received by the complainant. His Worship further mentioned that he quite believed Superintendent Williamson when he said there was no mention of fee, as the accused had distinctly said that the money was given as a bribe. Reviewing the circumstances of the case, His Worship remarked that he had no alternative but to acquit the accused.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATIS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg the favour of your giving the following few lines space in the columns of your valuable paper, in the hope of their receiving sympathetic consideration at the hands of His Excellency Lord Willingdon's Government. It is understood that Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, is proceeding on leave from the 5th of May, and, in consequence of this, there would be a temporary vacancy on the Presidency Magistrate's Bench. As the Bench is at present constituted every important community except the Parsi is represented. There is now a keen feeling and desire amongst my community that a Parsi lawyer should be appointed on the Bench. May I therefore bring this fact through the columns of your paper to the gracious attention of H. E. Lord Willingdon?

I may be permitted to add that, as the last temporary vacancy was filled by a Hindu Pleader and as a Christian and a Mahomedan are already on the Bench, an appeal to His Excellency's Government to give a chance this time to a Parsi should not be made in vain.

A PARSI.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS, G. C. B.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

EXTENSIONS OF FEEDER RAILWAYS IN PUNJA

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA,, April 24.

At the meeting held in Lahore on the 15th of April, under the presidency of Sir Henry Burt, and at which the Hon. Mr. Maynard, the Hon Colonel Maclagan, the Hon. Mr. Mant, and the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the different Punjab district interested, were present, as well as the representatives of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and of the North-Western Railway, the question of the extension of feeder railways in the Punjab was exhaustively considered. The most important decision arrived at was that seeing that it was not probable that funds would be available for the construction of broad gauge lines for many years there was manifestly room for the construction of feeder railways on the 2.6 inch. gauge, and that negotiations might be entered into with a view to the early construction of such a system through the financial agency of branch line railway companies.

Mr. Justice Spencer, who was appointed as additional Judge, Madras High Court, has reverted to his appointed as District Judge.

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Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	14
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
„ 1895 (two crown)	4	0
„ 1890 (Princess)	5	0
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THE ULSTER "RALLY."

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S SPEECH.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At the great demonsration held in Hyde Park on April 4 in support of Ulster Sir Edward Carson spoke from the centre platform, No. 7, where as will be seen in the illustration the largest Union Jack was displayed. He said:—

Fellow citizens of the United Kingdom, as I came along through this vast concourse of people many a man said to me: "Stick to it, Sir Edward—(loud cheers)—and we will stick to you." I am going to stick to it to the end, and I want you to stick to me. ("We will.") And I know you will. Now, what is it that I am going to stick to? I am going to stick to my citizenship of the United Kingdom in which I was born, to which I have been loyal, and of which no Radicall Party or Coalition Ministry will drive me, with your help and with the strong arms of the men who assist me in Ulster. (Loud cheers.) This is a great protest meeting against the foulest plot that has ever been attempted against the liberties of a loyal and God-fearing people. (Loud cheers.) This is not a question as to whether the Army was right or whether it was wrong. The Army does not belong to any political party. (Here, hear.) The Army belongs to you, and the question is: Are you going to allow your Army or your Navy to shoot down your own kith and kin? ("Never.") Are you going to allow them to be shot down at a time when the Government admit that they are not prepared to appeal to the people in order to know whether they have the people behind them in this nefarious policy or not? Of course, the Government say that they have a right to use the Army in any way they please. I deny that right altogether. (Hear, hear.) They have a right to use the Army in any way you please, but they are not prepared to take your vote upon the subject.

AN ILLUSTRAIOTN.

Let me just give you one illustration. Supposing they proposed to take away from you your voting power from the Imperial Parliament, would you say the Army ought to be used against you because you resisted it? Well, they are taking away from us not only our voting power, but they are taking away our Parliament altogether. You would not submit to it. Well, we won't either. (Loud cheers.) And there is something more. Not only do they propose to take away our Parliament from us, but they propose also to hand us over to another Parliament which is hostile to us, and which we will never submit to. (Loud cheers.) They think, they imagine, that the citizens of Ulster are kind of indentured labourers that you can pass from one master to another. Well, we are not going to be Chinese slaves. (Cheers.) It is sometimes said that this is a case of the Army against the people. ("Lie.") Yes, it is a case of the Army against the democracy of Ulster. It is turning that Army to shoot down the men in the shipyards, the men in the factories, and the democracy of the whole of Ireland. Sometimes it is said that these people in the North of Ireland are led astray by men like myself, and that I am the person who has incited these Ulster people to desist Home Rule. ("No, no.") Even if that is true, I say this to the Government, I tell them": Don't shoot down these people that I have incited. I tell the Government I am responsible. I tell the Government: Don't shoot down the working men. Go for me if you like. I am prepared to take the consequence. (Loud cheers.) But I say, For God's sake do not use your troops and forces against men who are only insisting upon maintaining their civil and religious liberty. It is not necessary at this great meeting to go in detail into the plot of the Government against the liberties of Ulster. You all know what Lord Randolph Churchill said. "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right." (Hear, hear.) And then you have his renegade son who wants to be handed down to posterity as the Belfast-butcher. ("Rub it in, Sir Edward.") He says: "It is true my father said that Ulster would fight, and that Ulster would be right. But I say if you take my father's advice I will shoot you down." He has always been the corner boy in politics—(laughter)—and he will remain so to the end. He thinks the Fleet is uis. He always talks of "My ships." Yes he even thinks he invented the aeroplane—(laughter)—the submarine. (Laughter.) Well, he did not invent Ulster. He may capture everything else, but he never will.—At this point some commotion was caused by an attempt on the part of a few opponents to capture a banner. Those in charge of the flag clung to it tenaciously, and amid cheers it was placed on the platform.

THE MESSAGE FROM ULSTER.

Continuing, Sir Edward Carson said: Whatever happens we will keep the old flag flying—(loud cheers)—and he will be a brave man who will come to Ulster and pull it down. The Army will not pull it down. The Government will not pull it down. The people of England will not pull it down. It will fly, as it always has done for hundreds of years, as the symbol of civil and religious liberty, which we have inherited in Ireland, and which, with God's help we will never allow to be taken away from us. My message to you is from the democracy of the North of Ireland, from the workers in the shipyards, from the workers in the factories. They ask you, they ask their fellow-workmen and their fellow Trade Unionists, to help them to gain no selfish privilege, but to stay with you, their fellow-citizens. And they tell you this: no matter what pressure may be put upon them, whether in the political arena or elsewhere, nothing will ever induce them to break up the partnership that exists with you. On that line we will go. If they want to compromise they can have it by leaving us in the United Kingdom, and on no other terms. Why should we expect less? We have done nothing to deserve being turned out of our inheritance. Our arms are just as strong as yours, and on our right arms we will depend. And I will tell you this: that, come what may, with God's help and your assistance we will fight it out to the bitter end, and will have no surrender. (Loud cheers, the vast assembly singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" and "Rule. Britannia.")

THE ULSTER "RALLY."

Photo by Central News.

Sir Edward Carson addressing the huge crowd in Hyde Park.

A CAREER OF FRAUD.

"BOGUS" GERMAN BARON'S RECORD.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At the London Sessions on April 8, Otto Frederick von Meder, 41, pleaded "Guilty" to having obtained jewellery from two firms by false pretences, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The evidence was that the prisoner pretended to be a baron and a man of great wealth. According to the police, he had since 1904 committed numerous frauds in various parts of England, and had been three times convicted of similar offences in Germany.

Mr. Walter Frampton, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoner had at various times represented himself as a count or baron. Representing that he held a high post in connexion with the Spanish Court, he obtained a valuable dimond ring from the Association of Diamond Merchants in the Strand as long ago as November, 1906. He then pledged the ring and disappeared. Upon different dates in last autumn he drove to the premises of Messrs. Frazer and Haws, jewellers, in Regent-street, in a motor-car, which he represented as his own property valued at £1,000, and posing as a baron secured possession of £680 worth of jewellery. He afterwards pawned the property, the greater part of which had been recovered.

Detective-sergeant Collins said that the prisoner was born in Germany and educated at the Dresden High School, afterwards serving in the 12th Militia in Dresden. He subsequently went to America as a tutor for three years and then returned to Germany. In 1904 he came to England, and held teaching appointments at Worthing, Coventry, and York, at each place obtaining goods from tradesmen without payment. Removing to Bournemouth, and representing himself to be Dr. Otto Fred Tormin, Doctor of Philosophy, he took a house and opened a small account at the National Provincial Bank of England, Westbourne branch, telling the manager that he was about to purchase the house in which he was living. On the security of a forged "receipt" from the owner of the house he obtained loans from the bank. On November 8, 1906, he had an overdraft of £256. 16s. 4d. He also obtained from Lloyds Bank at Bournemouth an overdraft of £750 on what was believed to have been a false American life insurance ploicy.

After the issue of the warrant for the prisoner's apprehension in November, 1906, he disappeared, and nothing was heard of him until June, 1907, when he was extradited by the German Government from the Netherlands to Hanover, Germany, on charges of forgery and fraud. For these offences he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. He was again convicted of fraud at Charlottenburg in 1909 and at Hamburg in 1911.

About September, 1912, he made the acquaintance in Germany of a young English schoolboy, belonging to a family of very high standing in this country. He accompanied the boy home to England, and represnted himself as a baron and a man of great wealth. The boy's mother believed the man's statements, and afterwards it was easy for him to obtain an introduction to Messrs. Frazer and Haws, jewellers, and obtain jewellery from them to the amount of £680. He also obtained a valuable motor-car and ordered coronets to be made for the chauffeur's collar and cap. To inspire confidence he handed to one gentleman a sealed envelope which he said contained a deed of gift of one of his numerous castles in Germany which was to become the property of the boy he had met on his attaining his majority. When the envelope was opened the supposed deed was found to be typewritten and bore a seal and two stamps, and it purported to transfer to the person named therein the castle of Norden, situated in the district of Harzburg, with all the lands and stock, and its entire income. The estate was said to be worth 5½ million marks, and to bring in an average income of 250,000 marks per annum. The prisoner had admitted that the document was "all nonsense."

The prisoner pleaded, with tears, that he had been in great trouble. He was brought up as a young man of wealth and position, and did not know what poverty was. Unfortunately his father got into difficulties, and he had committed his offences to assist his parents. His mother was now totally blind. He had, he said, been both to Eton and Oxford.

Mr. Wallace passed sentence of three years' penal servitude, and recommended the prisoner for expulsion.

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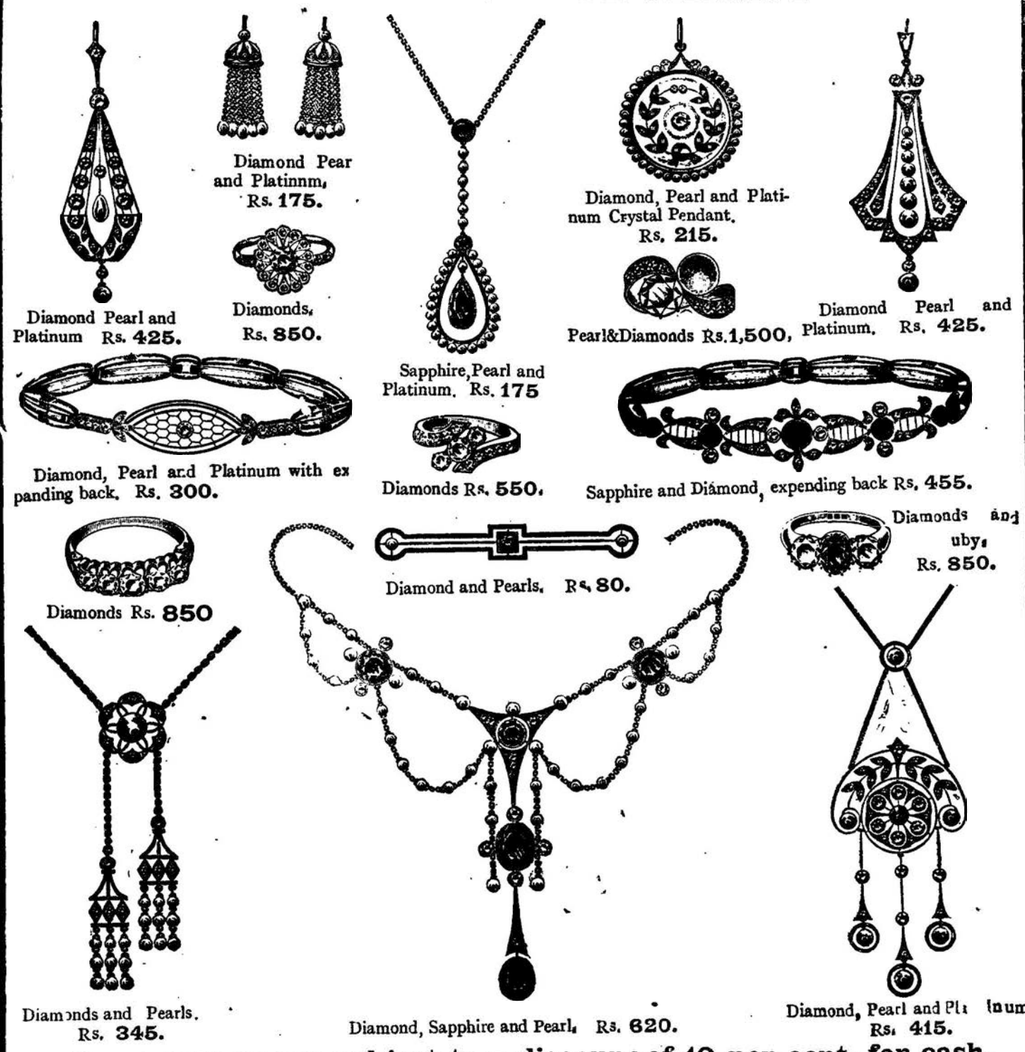
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THE PREMIER IN FIFE.

POLITICS AND ARMY.

APPEAL FOR UNITY IN COALITION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Asquith on the afternoon of April 4th addressed a meeting in the Masonic Hall, Ladybank, a small building which held an audience of 200 delegates from all quarters of East Fife, and some 50 journalists. Elaborate police precautions were taken, says the "Times," and women were excluded from the meeting.

The Prime Minister, who was the guest of Sir James Low at Kilmaron Castle, drove to the meeting in a motor-car accompany by Mrs. and Miss Asquith. The chair was occupied by Sir James Scott, and others on the platform were Mr. J. Gulland M.P., the Scottish Whip, and Mr. C. H. Lyell, Mr. Asquith's Parliamentary private secretary.

Mr. Asquith rising amid loud and prolonged cheers, said:—Sir James Scott and gentlemen, at first let me thank you for the gratifying announcement which the chairman has just made, that you have been good enough to adopt me as your candidate in the forthcoming election. (Laughter and cheers.) When we met here not very long ago at the end of October we none of us expected that we should meet again after so short an interval under such changed conditions. It is a novel experience. Although we have been connected together in the relation of member and constituency now for the best part of 30 years, it is a novel experience for me and for you that I should be seeking your suffrages at a by-election. In a few moments I will endeavour to explain to you how that unexpected event has been brought about.

"WE LIVE IN STRANGE TIMES."

We live in strange times (laughter), and in no respect are they more strange than in the way in which credulity dogs, the heels of invention and invention strives, and strives often in vain, to keep pace with credulity. We have had a remarkable illustration in the course of the last fortnight in that rediculous legend, widely circulated and largely believed, that his Magesty's Government had selected the very moment when they were making proposals which, as they hoped and believed, might lead to a settlement of our Home Rule difficulty—that they had selected that very moment deliberately to engineer a plot for the purpose of provoking Ulster to immediate armed resistence. In the same spirit I observe that from the same quarters a story has gone forth that I accepted the new office which I at present hold and which involved the vacation of my seat in the House of Commons—why In order that for a week, or perhaps at the most for a fortnight, I might escape the formidable ordeal of crossing swords with the gentlemen who sit on the front Opposition bench. (Loud laughter.) And again I see that I am told that it was a very extraordinary thing that yesterday instead of stealing back to Fife in the twilight in disguise and by some devious route, I came by the ordinary train in the ordinary way and was greeted at various points of my journey by expressions of welcome and hopes of good luck. (Prolonged cheers.) That is what in the strange dialect of the present day is called a provocative act. (Laughter.) Provocative to whom? Provocative of what?

Then the last scene for the present—I do not suppose that we have got to the end of the drama—the last scene for the present in this comedy of errors is that here in Fife I find our friends who belong to the other camp in politics have not quite finally made up their minds as to whether we are to have a contest or not. And it is not until they have had the opportunity of reading what I am going to say to you this afternoon and, as to-morrow is the Sabbath I am affraid that opportunity will not come—certainly it ought not to come—until Monday morning (laughter)—it is not until then that we poor, anxious, panic-stricken people will be released from the tenter-hooks of suspense and know whether or not we are really going to meet an enemy in the field. I do not think that I exaggerated anything when I said the other day in the House of Commons that we live in a state of constitutional and political topsy-turvydom.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE WAR OFFICE.

But to come to serious matters, meeting as we do to-day under these conditions, the first question which you are entitled to ask and which I am bound to answer is why I am exposing both you and myself to what we never contemplated when we last met—the hazards and the inconveniencies of a by-election. The formal cause, as you know, is the operation of an antiquated and a very irrational law. The actual occasion is that in the course of last week with the approval of the King, I accepted the office of Secretary of State for War. (Cheers.) I purposely do not go back to-day in any detail upon the incidents in Ireland which led in the course of a few days to the resignation of their offices by my valued colleague, Colonel Seely, and by two of the most distinguished members of the Army Council, Sir John French and Sir Spencer Ewart. There was genuine misunderstanding, there were honest mistake, but in my deliberate opinion there was nothing at any stage which threw or ought to throw, the least doubt on the integrity or the sense of honour of any of those who were either immediately or indirectly concerned.

But a grave situation was created, grave both in regard to the discipline of the Army and in regard to its relations to the civil power. There was at least the prospect—may, more, there was the certainty if things went on as they promised to do—of a controversy which every patriotic man must be anxious—until a case of crucial and urgent emergency arises—to avoid. It was for that reason that a week ago the new Army Order was issued which, I am glad to say, has met with general acceptance and which ought to obviate the possibility in the future of such misunderstandings as those to which I have referred. It was for the same reason that I conceived it to be, for the moment at any rate, my duty in the highest interest both of the Army and of the State to add to responsibilities already sufficiently heavy the actual charge of the administration of the Army itself. (Cheers.)

A TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

Though I am new to the office of Secretary of State for War, I have been now for a number of years chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and no one has better reason than I have to know the zeal, the devotion to duty, the sense of responsibility, the settled traditions of discipline and of honour, which pervade and animate the military as well as the naval forces of the Crown. The very fact that our Army rests on a voluntary—as I hope it will continue always to do—and not on a mercenary or a conscript basis is the best safeguard for its maintenance of the splendid and untarnished traditions of its redoubtable past. However that may be, I am certain they can be counted on from the highest to the lowest, without exception, qualification, or reserve, to undertake all the duties which their special obligations as servants of the Crown subject to military law may require them to discharge.

Here, gentlemen, in view of much that has been said and written in these latter days, I think it right to state and to emphasize one or two elementary propositions. The Army in this country is not—and I pray that it may never become—a political instrument. As an Army it has no place and it has no voice in the framing of our policy or in the moulding of our laws. One of the greatest of British statesmen whose name is closely associated with some of the proudest achievements both of the Army and the Navy—I mean the elder William Pit—laid down, the true doctrine on this subject in the House of Commons 170 years ago in words which are still worth quoting. He said, speaking in November, 1745:—

"The right of inquiring what measures may conduce to the advantage and security of the public belongs not to the Army but to this House. To this House belongs the power of constituting the Army or of advising his Majesty with regard to its consecution. Our armies have no better right to determine for themselves than any other body of men, nor are we to suffer them to prescribe laws to the Legislature or to govern those by whose authority they subsist."

That is a true doctrine. It is none the worse for being 170 years old. The business of the Army—and this cannot be too clearly or definitely stated—the aim and the end of its existence, is to be always ready, adequately organized and equipped in men and in material, either to attack, or if need be to repel a foreign enemy. Everything else is either incidental or subordinate to the governing purpose upon which its energies and its interest should be always concentrated. It follows that it is my duty in the post which I have assumed by searching personal inquiry and with the co-operation on which I know I can count of skilled and willing advisers, to see that the Army is fit under the ever-shifting conditions of our modern world for this, its primary and elementary duty.

NO POLITICS FROM THE ARMY.

The Army will hear nothing of politics from me, and in return I expect to hear nothing of politics from the Army. (Prolonged cheers, and a voice, "Make them toe the line.") There is, however, another class of duties in the exercise of which in exceptional cases the Army may be called upon to assist—I must apologize for stating the A B C of our Constitution, but in these days there are a great many people who have never learned it or if they have learned it they have completely forgotten it—the responsibility for the preservation of domestic peace and order lies in this country with the magistrates and the police. The Army is in no sense a branch of the police, and under normal conditions its aid cannot and ought not to be invoked by the civil power. It is only in emergencies which happily in our experience are exceptional in character and rare in occurrence that any such call can be properly addressed, as it can in the last resort, to the military and naval forces of the Crown.

UNIONIST DOCTRINES ATTACKED.

When such an occasion arises it is the duty of the soldier, as it is the duty of the civilian, to comply with the lawful demands of the civil power. (Cheers.) The character and the extent of the duties which the Army may in such circumstances be called upon to undertake, duties which are common to officers and men—in this respect they are precisely on the same footing—have now been clearly and unwelligibly defined. The doctrines which have been promulgated lately on this head by some of the leaders of the Tory Party in my opinion strike at the very roots, not only of Army discipline, but of democratic government. (Cheers.) If when we are in the process of making our laws we are openly to speculate whether in the last resort the Army or the Navy can be relied on to enforce them, where are we to end? If, again, in regard to some highly contentious project of legislation still under discussion in Parliament it is to be allowable to suggest that it may be not only the right, but the duty, of officers and men to refuse their aid to the civil authority, you set a precedent which is capable of an infinite number of applications each more disastrous in its consequences than the one that went before. (Cheers.) If, as I have said in the House of Commons only a week ago, you were to recognize the existence of a dispensing and a criminating power, you must recognize it not only in the officers but in the men, and not only in the Army, but in every body of the servants of the Crown—in the Judges and magistrates who may be called on to administer and to execute laws of which their conscience or their judgments disapprove, in the Civil Service, which I believe surpasses in ability and in discipline that of any other country and from the members of which, men often of strong and very diverse views, successive Governments of every political complexion have been accustomed to receive in equal measure the most loyal and ungrudging help. You cannot stay the application of doctrines of this kind at any step or stage in the hierarchy of the servants of the Crown. Gentlemen, I may recall to you that more than two years ago, speaking in this very hall, when these doctrines were still in their rudimentary stage, I described them as furnishing for the future a complete grammar of anarchy. I pointed out then, and I repeat with added emphasis after two years' experience to-day, that this new dogma, countersigned by the Tory leaders, will be invoked, and rightly invoked, whenever the spirit of lawlessness claims to stop the ordered machinery of a self-governing society. (Cheers.)

THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

I pass now to say a few words on another great topic of the hour, the settlement of the future government of Ireland. The Home Rule Bill has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons in two successive Sessions, and there is little reason to doubt that it will in this, its third Session, be read a second time on Monday. (Cheers.) It is therefore under the provisions of the Parliament Act, which, as you know, and as I well know, was not intended to be a dead letter (cheers), far advanced on its road to the Statute-book. (Renewed cheers.) We believe it, we and the Liberal Party believe it, to be a wise and a just measure, and in all the attempts private or public to which we have been or may be parties to obtain a settlement by consent we have disclaimed, and we shall continue to disclaim, any admission to the contrary. (Cheers.) Nor, gentlemen, do we acknowledge that there is the slightest force or even plausibility in the theory that despite the protests and warnings of the Tory leaders the electors in December, 1910, were kept by us deliberately in the dark as to our intentions to take up this question of Home Rule as soon as the Parliament Bill passed into law. I am not going over again on this matter the ground which has been very thoroughly covered, but I will venture to make, since my supposed silence upon this matter at the time of the election is a favourite topic of Mr. Bonar Law and others who are imperfectly acquainted with the facts—I will venture to call your attention to one passage in a speech which I delivered not very far from here in the ancient city of St. Andrews on December 7—that is, in the middle of the election of 1910. I devoted the whole of that speech, I remember it well, to the Irish question and to nothing else, and I used these words at the end; I said:—"I have thought it right to speak at length on that matter—Irish Home Rule—because it is supposed that we, for some inscrutable reason, have some motive or other for keeping it in the background and in the dark. Nothing of the kind. At any rate I hope my words to-night are sufficiently plain, definite, and explicit to make a repetition of that charge for the future impossible."

HOPES OF AN AGREED SOLUTION.

That was said here in Fife addressing my own constituents when my own election was trembling in the balance. (Cheers and laughter). There is therefore if our opinion a complete moral and constitutional justification for the application of the Parliament Act to the Home Rule Bill. (Cheers). None the less, for reasons which I explained to you and which will be fresh if your memory when I last addressed you in this hall on October 25, we are earnestly anxious—we were then and we are now—if it be possible to work out an agreed settlement. (Cheers). We believe that to be in the interests of the country and in the interests of both the great political parties. Why do I say of both? I will tell you in two sentences. Those of us who believe in Home Rule do not desire—how could we—to see the now system started under the most unfavourable possible conditions, amid clouds possibly amid the darkness of civil turmoil, certainly with the resentment and ill-will of a powerful and respected minority of the Irish people; and on the other hand, those to whom Home Rule is repugnant or at the best and unwelcome necessity cannot, if they have any prudence or foresight, face with equanimity the prospect which the Government of Ireland would present if by any misadventure now the hopes and expectations of four-fifths of the Irish people were to be dashed to the ground.

It was a sense of the vital gravity of these considerations which led me, after private and informal communications had proved ineffectual, on behalf of the Government three weeks ago to put forward the suggestion of an optional exclusion of Ulster areas for a definite term of years. It was not, as I said, the plan which I myself should have preferred. There were at least two others, the outlines of which I briefly indicated, which in my judgment, would have been more satisfactory, but they failed to command anything in the nature of general assent.

The suggestion we have made is open to obvious criticisms and it involves a good of undesirable administrative complexity, but it has this great merit that it at least gets rid of any question of coercion in any of the senses of that vague and classic word. It gives to the populations concerned the immediate arbitrament of the ballot, and to those who have declared their preference for exclusion it offers the prospect of a double appeal to the electorates of the United Kingdom before inclusion can begin to operate. We thought that not only a fair but a generous situation, and I may point out to you in addition that it satisfies each of the three limiting and governing conditions which I laid down in this I all last October as essential to any agreed settlement.

THE BACK-BENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Gentlemen, the putting forward of these proposals has led to a debate not yet finished of a very exceptional character in the House of Commons. Never or rarely, I suppose, has there been amid a bewildering variety of concrete suggestions, such a significant demonstration on the back benches upon both sides, shared in by men some of whom are usually regarded as holding exterme views, of a predominant desire to find a road to settlement. I need only refer in particular to the remarkable speeches of Sir Mark Sykes on the one side and of our friend and neighbour Mr. Ponsonby on the other. The debate is not yet over. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law are still to speak. I regret—and I regret more than I can say though I do not know whether I should be believed or not—that I cannot be there to hear every every word, (Laughter). For the moment I might be doing more harm than good (a voice.—"No")—for the moment (repeated Mr. Asquith, amid further laughter) I might be doing more harm than good if I were to add anything to what was so well said on behalf of the Government by my colleagues Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Herbert Samuel.

As I have said more than once and I repeat now, I am anxious for peace. I close no door for settlement, but peace—and I say this for both sides, not only for my own—peace must be peace with honour, (Cheers.) In any settlement that is come to we must secure the placing of the Home Rule Bill upon the Statute-book. (Cheers.) We hope and we think that is not incompatible not only with the considerate regard but with the careful provisions to meet the convictions and the susceptibilities of the minority. We believe, I for one at any rate firmly believe, that in time and after experience there will be a convergence of forces in the direction of complete Irish unity. (Cheers.)

Further, gentlemen, we hear you, and I wish to see the same process applied with the necessary variations and applied without undue delay to the other parts of the United Kingdom (loud cheers), in the conviction that such a constitutional organism would lead to greater efficiency in the conduct both of local and of Imperial interests and that the quickened patriotism of every part will not impair but will nourish and stimulate the larger patriotism of the whole. (Cheers.)

But I must not conclude—for I am apt to forget that I am in probation (laughter and a voice, "Mind the Colonel") as a candidate for your suffrages—without pointing out to you that besides the two great issues which I have referred there are others not perhaps less important which are at stake and for the settlement of which upon rational progressive and democratic lines you can look and look only to a progressive majority in the House of Commons. There is the long-delayed Act of religious equality for our fellow-subjects in the Principality of Wales. Another matter of very great importance if our representative machine is no longer to be lop-sided and misleading is the abolition of the plural vote. (Cheers.) And there are those great reforms some of which have already been foreshadowed in his attractive and persuasive eloquence by my friend and colleague Mr. Lloyd George (loud cheers), in regard to land and in regard to rating and finance, and, gentlemen, all these things we as a party hold in trust for you as the community. Which of them are you likely to have settled on lines which will really conduce to the greatest good of the number if you entrust the stewardship of the future of this country to the party of reaction?

THE DIVIDED FORCES OF PROGRESS.

And that raises one other very serious point upon which I should like to say a last word. If you study as my friend and trusty colleague Mr. Gulland here does the by-elections which have taken place in the course of the last two years and which have resulted in the loss not of a large number but a certain number of seats in the Government majority, you will find, he will correct me if I am wrong, that in every case, perhaps with a single exception leaving Reading out of account, but in every other case loss of the seat has been due to a split in the forces of progress. But upon this great issue of Home Rule the by-elections have pronounced by an overwhelming majority in favour of the policy of the Government. (Cheers.) The two defeated candidates have competed with one another in their allegiance and in their zeal for their principles. It is indeed a melancholy thing for those whose hearts are bound up in the future prospects of wise democratic legislation to find the democratic army split asunder in the face of the common enemy. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is time that that state of things came to an end. It is time it came to an end. It would be childish and worse than childish, with those great issues before it which could only be brought to success by unity, by discipline, by loyal co-operation, if we should allow ourselves, because of comparatively trivial differences on issues many of which are at any rate not vital or urgent, to divide the force which united is irresistible. (Cheers.) We have not been troubled and I do not think we are likely to be troubled with that particular kind of difficulty here in East Fife, and taking a large outlook on the whole situation I commend the words which I have just uttered to everybody who is interested, genuinely and sincerely interested, in the progress of democratic legislation.

In conclusion I want to say that since you have adopted me as your candidate I place myself unreservedly in your hands. I am not a novice in the matter nor are you. This is the ninth time I have sought the suffrages of the electors of East Fife Eight times the question which in the time-honoured words of the customary resolution was put to the electors—namely, 'Whether so and so is a fit and proper person to represent the constituency—eight times that question has been put to you regarding myself, and eight times you have answered it. as a rule with increasing emphasis, in the affirmative. It is going to be put to you now for the ninth time. I am going to ask you to repeat, if it be possible, with added emphasis your answer.

TRIBUTE TO AN OLD FRIEND.

I have the privilege of proposing, as I have often done before but never with more heartiness, a vote of thanks to my very old friend Sir James Scott. He has been by my side in every one of the conflicts I have fought in life. For many years past now he has been our chief of the staff. No one has ever discharged the arduous duties with greater zeal, more conspicuous ability, or more heartfelt devotion, and I cannot express in words my sense of the obligation which I personally and you of the Liberal Party here in Fife are under to him. I will only add this: I do not know whether we are to have a contest or not. (A voice.—"No.") If we are, I shall reappear among you at some date which I shall not for the moment precisely define, and I know I can count, if I am compulsorily absent because I have new and serious duties to discharge—I know, as Mr. Gulland has told me, I can count on the co-operation and presence of many valued colleagues and friends. Be there a contest or be there no contest, Sir James Scott is the man to whom the Liberalism of East Fife looks as its leader, and I ask you to pay him once more the tribute he has so well earned, our gratitude and devotion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith's speech occupied 50 minutes. Mr. Gulland, in response to calls from the audience, spoke briefly, and the meeting concluded with three cheers for the Prime Minister and for Mrs. Asquith. As Mr. Asquith with Mrs. and Miss Asquith drove off in their motor-car for Kilmaron Castle the crowd that had waited outside the hall during the meeting raised hearty cheers.

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MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, at which there were present on April 5 Lord Shaw, Lord Moulton, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, dismissed the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold, the editor and proprietor of the "Burma Critic," from a conviction of defamation and a sentence of one year's imprisonment by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, says "The Times." The proceedings were taken under the Indian Penal Code by a district magistrate, who alleged that Mr. Arnold defamed him in two articles headed "A Mockery of British Justice."

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. D. A. Wilson, and Mr. A. Page appeared for the appellant; Sir Erle Richards, K. C., and Mr. A. M. Dunne for the respondent.

The arguments were heard before a Board composed of Lord Shaw, Lord Sumner, Lord Parmoor, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Shaw, in now delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the appellant was charged with having defamed Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Mergui, by the publication of two articles in the "Burma Critic," on April 28, 1912, entitled "A Mockery of British Justice." Mr. Arnold had had experience as a journalist, and he was at one time the chief editor of the "Rangoon Times." He ceased to be editor in the end of September, 1911, and in January, 1912, he was registered as one of the proprietors and the editor of the "Burma Critic." The proceedings against him were initiated on June 11, 1912, by Mr. Andrew. On October 3, 1912, the trial began before Sir Charles Fox, the Chief Judge, with a jury. It lasted from October 3 to the 19th, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of *Guilty*, and a sentence of one year's simple imprisonment was pronounced. After undergoing four months' imprisonment, the remainder of the sentence was remitted.

Their Lordships listened to a long argument in support of this appeal, during which the entire history of three stages of proceedings was discussed. These were, first, the details of the conduct of McCormick, a planter, who was charged with having abducted a Malay girl of about 11 years of age; secondly, the conduct and proceedings of Mr. Andrew as District Magistrate at the investigation conducted before him into this charge and which ended in his declining to commit McCormick for trial; and thirdly, the proceedings at the trial in the present case.

It was important to see what were the provisions of the Penal Code which applied to the case. "Whoever," says section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, "by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person." His Lordship then referred to the exceptions under the section and said that it was upon the ninth exception that the determination of the appeal solely depended. That was in these terms:—

"It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good."

In connexion with that exception it was necessary to take its language along with that of section 52 of the Code, which was to this effect:—"Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention."

It was contended by the appellant that in the course of the charge there was misdirection by the Judge and that the jury's minds were diverted from this, which it was admitted was the true and only issue, to other questions. What were these? They were the very things which the prisoner's counsel had throughout the trial insisted on introducing—namely, the question of the conduct of McCormick and of Mr. Andrew, the narrative as to Mr. Andrew being accompanied by the suggestion that it was after all indefensible and corrupt. Their Lordships recognized that that mode of conducting the defence, which it appeared to have been difficult to repress, was not unlikely to lead to confusion; but it was at least satisfactory to find that the learned Judge in charging the jury made no mistake in stating what the true issue was.

THE NATURE OF THE LIBEL.

It was expedient to state what the libel contained. Being headed "A Mockery of British Justice," after a considerable amount of inflammatory matter, it proceeded to "speak out against those officials who have forgotten their duty and have dared to trifle with the fair fame of England." Having made these very serious allegations the appellant added:—"The facts before us indicate that he (Mr. Andrew) conspired with Mr. Finnie to burke the case; that he conducted it *in camera*; that he refused to heed the protest of the complainants that the interpreter employed was a paid parasite of McCormick, and did, in fact, deliberately mistranslate; that of the witnesses for the prosecution only those called by the District Superintendent of Police, and not even all of them, were allowed to give evidence; that in a word the whole inquiry was an outrageous make-believe and a mockery of what he is nominally representative, the fair play and judicial honour associated with the name of England. By what looks like the meanest of tricks, the unfortunate complainants were unrepresented by any lawyer at this judicial farce."

The libels were at least seven in number. First, of conspiracy with Finnie to prostitute justice by saving McCormick. Secondly, of having, apparently knowingly and as part of the partisanship, bailed out McCormick for a non-bailable offence. Thirdly, of having misled the Malay girl, her parents and friends, by leaving them without professional advocacy, which they had been led to expect. Fourthly, of having perverted the course of truth by a partisan interpreter. Fifthly, of having tried the case *in camera* (very little was made of that in argument). Sixthly, of not having called certain witnesses in the inquiry; and seventhly, of Mr. Andrew's having heard the case knowing that certain people objected to his doing so. Of these libels the first was the real basis of all. It imputed corruption. Several of the others might not appear, but for their resting upon that basis of corruption, to be of so serious a type. But in their Lordships' opinion that could not be said of the third and fourth, for if it were true that the magistrate had designedly deprived the complainants of legal assistance, and provided them with a false interpreter, then such wicked conduct would not only be itself indefensible but would colour all the rest. Upon the whole it could not be denied that if any substantial part of this defamation was true, it meant ruin to the career of Mr. Andrew and any others engaged in conspiring with him as alleged.

THE POINTS FOR THE APPELLANT.

The points put forward in the appellant's favour as establishing that although the charges were false yet he was excused by statute because he believed them *bona fide* and had given due care and attention to their truth were substantially three. In the first place it was urged that he relied upon a letter published with the signature of "Vigilance," and addressed to the "Rangoon Times." It was dated August 31, 1911, and at that time the appellant was connected with that paper. It contained a long narrative incriminating McCormick and also Mr. Andrew and others. The second element proponed in support of Mr. Arnold's good faith was of a different and an important character. It was this—In the district of Tenasserim referred to the position of sub-divisional magistrate was occupied by Mr. Buchanan. It was alleged that Mr. Buchanan had been on unfriendly terms with McCormick, but their Lordships did not think that there was anything substantial in that allegation, and they further thought it right to put on record their opinion, which was in entire concurrence with that of the Chief Judge, that Mr. Buchanan in his investigations and conduct was actuated by entire good faith. Although his conclusions and suspicions might have been erroneous, their Lordships saw no reason to think that from beginning to end he did not act in accordance with the best traditions of the service. Mr. Buchanan himself made inquiries and came to the conclusion that McCormick should be put upon his trial.

The third point, which was more important than either of the foregoing in support of the contention that the writer of the libels believed them to be true, was the admitted conduct of McCormick himself. Although it was no part of the submission of the counsel for the appellant at their Lordships' Bar that McCormick was guilty, their Lordships thought it was an element relevant to the consideration whether Mr. Arnold was acting in good faith in these libels to show that he believed that McCormick's own admissions would have justified his committal for trial. The last matter which their Lordships reckoned to be a perfectly relevant one in the category of elements in the case which bore upon the point of the accused's good faith was this. Importance was attached to a pronouncement by the magistrate. After investigating the facts, and declining to commit, he went on to say that in his opinion McCormick's conduct was pure and philanthropic. Their Lordships could not agree with such an opinion and their views coincided with those of the Chief Judge upon that subject.

They were of opinion that there were thus several elements in the case which were all with perfect propriety submitted to the jury in support of the defence. Their Lordships were also of opinion that a fair and statable case in support of the statutory defence and of the belief in the wickedness of Mr. Andrew was put forward on the points which have been already enumerated, but that no others were of any real weight. In putting forward, however, the points mentioned, their Lordships thought that a case was made which demanded an answer. Such an answer was given, and it also was both fair and statable.

THE LETTER SIGNED "VIGILANCE."

In the first place a serious and weighty reply was made on the subject of the letter signed "Vigilance." It was not confined to the remark that the letter was no valid excuse for a belief in gross slander. The points proved were these:—When that letter was received by the "Rangoon Times" a most proper course was taken, and that with the appellant's knowledge. It was forwarded by Mr. Stokes, the assistant editor, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, so that there might be official confirmation of its allegations before its being published. These allegations were examined into, and on October 31 the Chief Secretary wrote stating that the Lieutenant-Governor had caused inquiry to be made and had found that the allegations against the officers were without foundation. By this time the appellant had ceased to be editor of the "Rangoon Times" and the incident was closed. In 1912 the attacks were renewed in the defendant's paper, the "Burma Critic," but at the trial he neither defended the articles as true nor gave any assistance as to what were the actual things on which he founded his own beliefs, nor, finally, on what the steps were, if any, which he took to investigate their truth before giving them to the public. Every officer who had investigated the case except Mr. Buchanan had agreed with the conclusion at which Mr. Andrew arrived—that the charge should be dismissed.

It was alleged that the prosecutors were led on to the trial by Mr. Andrew, and that Mr. Andrew had wickedly conspired suddenly to leave them in the lurch without an advocate and furnish them with a false interpreter. That was not only untrue but particularly cruel. In their Lordships' opinion when it was discovered that the truth with regard to Mr. Andrew had not been that in these particulars he wickedly conspired to defeat justice, but that he was on the contrary, anxiously endeavouring to secure that justice should be furthered and guarded, then the mistake should have been acknowledged and an apology tendered. That was not done but upon the contrary the case was conducted to its close upon the footing that an unstated defence was the real and good defence—namely, that the libels and all the libels were true. Nobody was to be blamed in these circumstances for thinking that the plea of good faith on the part of Mr. Arnold had sustained a serious shock. . . .

"THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS."

Proceeding Lord Shaw said:—Their Lordships regret to find that there appeared on the one side in this case the time-worn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the profession of the Press as distinguished from the members of the public. The freedom of the journalist is an ordinary part of the freedom of the subject, and to whatever lengths the subject in general may go, so also may the journalist, but, apart from statute-law, his previlege is no other and no higher. The responsibilities which attach to his power in the dissemination of printed matter may, and in the case of a conscientious journalist do, make him more careful; but the range of his assertions, his criticisms, or his comments is as wide as, and no wider than, that of any other subject. No privilege attaches to his position.

Upon the other side it would appear from certain observations of the learned Judge that this false and dangerous doctrine may have been hinted at, that some privilege or protection attaches to the public acts of a Judge which exempts him, in regard to these, from free and adverse comment. He is not above criticism, his conduct and utterances may demand it. Freedom would be seriously impired if the judicial tribunals were outside of the range of such comment. The present case affords a good illustration of what is meant. When the examination before Mr. Andrew concluded with his declaration that in his judgment the action of McCormick was pure and philanthropic, the whole trial would seem to have been laid open to searching and severe observations, and so blame could be attached to these. But when the criticism was converted into an attack upon the magistrate as a conspirator against justice, a traitor to his oath, a trickster, a man who had manœuvred his procedure so as to defeat truth and protect an associate, then, of course, it is for the person who has uttered these things to justify them, or, under the Indian Penal Code, to establish affirmatively that he believed, them to be true, and that on reasonable grounds. On both of these matters last mentioned the learned Judge seems to have properly directed the jury.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

It is the duty of their Lordship to consider the special position and function of the Board, in criminal cases as the advisers of the King. The powers of his Majesty under the Royal authority to review proceedings of a criminal nature, unless where such power and authority have been parted with by statue, is undoubted. Upon the other hand there are reasons both constitutional and administrative, which make it manifest that this power should not be lightly exercised. The over-ruling consideration upon the topic has reference to justice itself. If throughout the Empire pire it would supposed that the course and execution of justice could suffer serious impediment which in many cases might amount to practical obstruction, by an appeal to the Royal Prerogative of review on judicial grounds, then it becomes plain that a severe blow would have been dealt to the ordered administration of law within the King's Dominions.

These views are not new. They were expressed more than 50 years ago by Dr. Lushington in his judgment in the Queen v. Mukerji (1 Moore N.S, 272), and Lord Kingsdown, in the case of the Falkland Islands Company v. the Queen (1 Moore N.S., 312) stated the matter compendiously in these words: "It may be assumed that the Queen has authority by virtue of her Prerogative to review the decisions of all colonial Courts, whether the proceedings be of a civil or criminal character, unless her Majesty has parted with such authority. But the inconvenience of entertaining such appeals in cases of a strictly criminal nature is so great, the obstruction which it would offer to the administration of justice in the Colonies is so obvious, that it is very rarely that applications to this Board similar to the present have been attended with success." Their Lordships desire to state that in their opinion the principle and practice thus laid down by Lord Kingsdown still retain those which are followed by the Judicial Committee.

There have been various important cases in recent times to which, naturally reference has been made. The first is the case of *Re* Dillet (12 A. C., 459). Lord Watson there observed that "the rule has been repeatedly laid down and has been invariably followed that her Majesty will not review or interfere with the course of criminal proceedings unless it is shown that by a disregard of the forms of legal process or by some violation of the principles and grave justice or otherwise substantial and grave injustice has been done."

NOT A COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

The present case brings prominently before the Board the question of what is the sense in which those words are to be interpreted. If they are to be interpreted in the sense that wherever there has been a misdirection in any criminal case, leaving it uncertain whether that misdirection did or did affect the jury's mind, then in such cases a miscarriage of justice could be affirmed or assumed, then the result would be to convert the Judicial Committee into a Court of Criminal Review for the Indian and Colonial Empire. Their Lordsrips are clearly of opinion that no such proposition is sound. This Comtive is to the following effect:—It is not mittee is not a Court of Criminal Appeal. It may in general be stated that its practice guided by its own doubts of the appellant's innocence or suspicion of his guilt. It will not interfere with the course of criminal law unless there has been such an interference with the elementary rights of an accused as has placed him outside of the pale of regular law, or, within that pale, there has been a violation of the natural principles, of justice so demonstratively manifest as to convince their Lordships first, that the result arrived at was opposite to the result which their Lordships would themselves have reached, and, secondly, that the same opposite result would have been reached by the local tribunal also if the alleged defect or misdirection had been avoided. The appeal in Dillets's case has been referred to, and their Lordships do not think that its authority goes beyond those propositions which have now been enunciated. . . .

Their Lordships were referred to the dicta of Judges and the rules set up with regard to the procedure of the Court of Criminal Appeal in England; but they are not the rules adopted by this Board, which as already stated, is not a Court of Criminal Appeal. And the authority of these decisions, which apply to a different system, a different procedure, and a different structure of principle, must stand out of the reckoning of any body of authority on the matter of the procedure of this Board in advising his Majesty.

The application to the present case is simple. Even had this Committee been a Court of Criminal Appeal it is hardly doubtful that the appeal would fail. A *fortiori* their Lordships are left in no doubt as to their own duty in conformity with the practice of the Board. They wil humbly advice his Majesty that the appeal be dismissed. There will be no order as to costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bramall and White; Solicitor, India Office.

A CALCUTTA SUTTEE.

ZEMINDAR'S WIDOW'S SELF-IMMOLATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A sensational case of self-immolation in consequence of the death of a husband took place in Calcutta early this morning. A well-to-do zamindar and merchant, Babu Jogendranath Law, residing in Nimtollah Ghat Street, who had been ill for some time, expired shortly after midnight. A minute or two after he passed away, his wife Devi Gani Dassi, a woman of about 26 years of age, left his side where she had been crouching for some time and went to a small alcove at the bottom of a flight of stairs. Here she saturated her body with kerosine oil and set firo to herself, remaining for several minutes in an upright position and uttering no sound or cry of pain. The attention of her relatives was fully occupied with the care of the dying man and they did not realise what had happened to the widow until the flames were seen issuing from under the staircase. They rushed to the unfortunate woman's assistance but by that time she was unconscious and almost immediately afterwards she expired.

SYCE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS ON MAHARANI OF HATWA'S SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sewan, District Chupra, is enquiring into a case in which a dismissed syce of the Maharaja of Hatwa is charged with an attempt to murder Mr. Lockhart, Private Secretary to the Maharani.

The Chemical Examiner's report showed that there were blood marks on the instrument with which the accused is alleged to have struck Mr. Lockhart.

The case is adjourned till Monday.

HONOUR FOR PUNJAB CIVILIAN

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The Director-General of Archæology has received intimation that the Drouin prize of 1,200 francs has been awarded by the French Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Letters to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., for his recently published catalogue of coins in the Punjab Museum. The Drouin prize is awarded triennially for the best work of the preceding three years and the honour done to Mr. Whitehead is one of which he may well be proud.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PRESERVATION OF CATTLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 23.

The Madras Government order on the report submitted by Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, on the preliminary cattle survey conducted by him at the instance of the Government of India is published.

The Government have come to the conclusion that the time has come for them to take an active part in the preservation and improvement of the best breeds of cattle in this presidency.

The work will be relegated to the Agricultural Department, to the staff of which will be added a Deputy Director with experience in stock raising, whose duty it will be to establish and manage stock farms in localities where a good breed of cattle exists.

MORE DOMESTIC TRAGEDIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Following upon the case of "Sati" already reported comes the news of two more domestic tragedies.

A young Hindu woman who, it is stated, had a quarrel with her husband, set fire to herself during his absence and died very quickly from her burns.

The other case was one in which a young Bengali, named Sen, saturated his clothes with kerosine and then applied a match He was discovered while burning and conveyed to the Campbell Hospital where, however, he died shortly after admission. He had been grieving for over a year over the loss of his wife.

SOME FALLACIES OF PAIN.

FUSS MADE BY MODERN WORLD.

In reading the recent "Times" correspondence about the pains of death, I felt a certain sympathy with Dean Inge's protest against the fuss that the modern world makes about pain, says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette." The particular thing that the "Times" correspondents tried to establish is a common-place of short range. Undoubtedly it is true that the strugglings for breath which are so distressing to the watcher by the death-bed indict little or no pain upon the dying. But it is equally true that in dying—or for that matter in comparatively trifling ailments—man or woman may suffer all that they are capable of enduring up to the limit of unconsciousness. I can confirm from my own experience what the correspondents said about the struggle for breath, for I once lay in that struggle for days together during an attack of pneumonia, and though my friends told me afterwards that it was shocking to witness, I was never conscious even of discomfort. But I know also, and again from experience, that other illnesses may bring pain which is only relieved by unconsciousness. There is no cure for these but endurance, and the attempt to draw a false comfort from the fact that one kind of pain is illusory must lead to disaster.

THE TOOTHACHE.

I remember years ago being told by a man who had had his leg cut off in the days before chloroform that the greatest pain he had ever suffered was a tooth-ache. Here is the true source of comfort, if we must have one. Get pain detached from the setting with which our imagination surrounds it and it becomes endurable. We suffer tooth-ache not gladly but with resignation, because it is bloodless, unromantic, and not dangerous to life. A fond parent who would be distraught at seeing a child in pain on a sick-bed will give it no sympathy at all when it has a tooth-ache, or take it coldbloodedly to the dentist and tell it sternly to behave like a man. I have heard that a famous statesman had an invariable formula when dealing with a child who came crying to him with tooth-ache: "Have it out tomorrow, and now run away and think no more about it till then." Till then! Apprehension added to the agony of the worst pain in the world and no more to be thought about it "till then." It happened to me once to be obliged to undergo without chloroform an operation which included a considerable incision and much exploring of the things within. The surgeon, best of men, endeavoured to comfort me by saying "it wouldn't hurt more than having a tooth out," me who a short time before had had a large molar extracted without gas. Mercifully, he was wrong; it didn't hurt one tithe as much; indeed, the greater part of it didn't hurt at all. My surgeon had simply fallen in with the convention which decrees that a tooth pain is a minor pain, and cutting your chest open a major one, whereas to the sufferer it was exactly the reverse. But the attitude of other people towards pain is always precisely this. They will be politely sympathetic, but never greatly distressed about the extremest torture suffered by their nearest and dearest, provided there is no danger in it. Among my acquaintances I know at least one man who was drowned to unconsciousness and afterwards brought to life again, and another—for I witnessed it—who burned himself so severely that he swooned dead away from the pain. If either of them had died, their memory would for ever have been blurred by a mist of pain, and I should have thought of my burnt friend as having suffered all the agonies of the martyr at the stake, as indeed he did. But since both recovered, their accidents remain but trivial incidents to be talked of with pride by themselves and listened to with polite and perhaps bored attention by their friends.

DEATH REALLY COUNTS.

It is the death and not the pain which really counts; and here is real consolation for those who suffer a peculiar anguish in bereavement by violent death. There is nothing which these dead have suffered which any of us may not suffer and think trivial on looking back to it, if happy we recover. Whatever it is, it is but a moment in their existence, and we do them wrong, if we let it blight their memory. This is not to pretend that pain is nothing; it is merely to get it right in the scale of things. There is no comfort to be got by proving that the appearance of pain is an illusion in a particular case, for there are so many other cases in which we know for certain that it is not an illusion. But there is comfort in seeing for how little it counts in the whole life of a man, how quickly the memory of it fades when it has passed, how groundless is the common estimate which puts certain kinds of pain on a special pinnacle of suffering, when all alike are subject to nature's limit of unconsciousness. The remedy is to look it in the face, to measure it rightly, and endure it manfully for what it is. Somehow previous generations seem to have achieved this in a way that this generation has not. With our anaesthetics for even minor operations, we think with a shiver of what our grandparents must have suffered when they were called upon to submit to the surgeon's knife or to the drastic blood-letting which was in the ordinary course of the healing art of that day. Yet how little talk of it there is in the records of those times, and how stoically it seems to have been taken for granted as part of the ills which flesh was heir to.

A short time ago I read in the "Spectator," which is always anxious to justify the ways of Providence, an argument which tried another tack. Pain, it said in a familiar phrase, was Nature's danger-signal; without it we should go unwarned to destruction. Precisely so do other good people argue that pleasure is impossible without pain or good without evil. The world will not contain the pious tomes which have been written to this effect, but at the end of it all Providence is left in a worse dilemma. For why has it constructed the world in such a way that neither good nor pleasure can be had without these forfeits, or death kept at bay without the warning of pain? Why, if a danger-signal is necessary, should it not be a painless little bell ringing in one's interior, or some temporary discoloration of the less important parts of the body? Curiously enough many of the most deadly diseases are signalised by just these painless signs, while we are thrown into agony before we discover that something is wrong with a tooth. One of the mysteries of pain is its apparent complete disproportion to the end achieved by it. One man sinks painlessly to death without warning, another is tortured by an abscess, which signifies nothing but a passing distemper of the blood. I submit humbly that the deep seas of the Providential design are not to be sounded by these plummets.

PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

OLD TOWN DESERTED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 23.

The ravages of plague in Karachi have been very severe, and the old town is to a large extent deserted, the inhabitants having migrated into camps. The zoological gardens have been closed for some weeks and several of the animals are reported to have died of plague.

One of the most painful incidents of the epidemic has been the sudden death of Nurse Hilda Blake of the Civil Hospital while nursing Indian plague patients in the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Ausralia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontites, Trigeminal Neuralgia and all diseases by the Oral Cavity.

All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

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POST AND TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

SCHEME PERMANENTLY ADOPTED.

In the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry dated January 24th 1912, it was announced, as a preliminary step, an experimental measure would be adopted, with a view to amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph Services. It was further decided that a single officer of tried administrative capacity should be entrusted with the duty of formulating and carrying out the experimental scheme for the fusion of the two services.

The Government of India have had no hesitation in concluding that the experiment has yielded a full measure of success, and have decided the system shall be finally adopted throughout British India, subject to certain minor modifications.

A summary of the resolution will be found below.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

A lengthy resolution has been issued on the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments after reviewing the experimental scheme. The resolution states, that the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs will be finally abolished, and that of a Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, which was tentatively created with effect from the 1st April, 1912, will become a permanency. The pay of the Director-General will be Rs. 3,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 4,000 a month.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

At the head-quarters, the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs will be assisted in the administration of the telegraph service by the following staff of officers:—One Chief Engineer of Telegraphs, one Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, as Personal Assistant to the Director-General, one Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering as assistant to the Chief Engineer; one Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic; one officer of the first division of the superior traffic branch which will now be formed, as Assistant Director-General of Telegraph traffic; one officer of the second division of the superior traffic branch as assistant to the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic. The tenure of the appointments of personal assistants to the Director-General and assistant to the Chief Engineer will be ordinarily limited to three years. The appointment of the Electrical Engineer in Chief will be abolished.

TELEGRAPHIC ENGINEERING.

The administrative control of the Telegraph Engineering Work will comprise four charges namely:—(a)—The Bombay Postal Circle (less the late Karachi Telegraph Division) and the Central and Madras Postal Circle; (b)—The Punjab Postal Circle (with the additional of the late Karachi Telegraph Division) and the United Provinces Postal Circle; (c)—The Bengal and Assam and the Bihar and Orissa Postal circles (which take the place of the Bengal and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Postal Circles, (d)—The Burma Circle.

TRAFFIC WORK.

The traffic work will be controlled at headquarters under the Director-General by the Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs Traffic referred to under sub paragraph (2) above, and the traffic work which has hitherto been performed by the Directors and Divisional Superintendents of Telegraphs will pass to the control of the Postmasters-General in charge of the eight existing Postal Circles.

Each Postmaster-General will be given the service for telegraph traffic work of an officer of about the standing of a Deputy Postmaster-General with the following staff of assistants:—

Bombay Circle three; Central Circle two; Madras Circle three; the Punjab Circle three; United Provinces Circle two; Bengal and Assam Circle four; Bihar and Orissa Circle one; Burma Circle one.

By traffic work is meant the disposal of all questions connected with the establishment of Government Telegraph office, whether departmental or combined.

The supervision and control of all telegraph work performed inside such offices excepting the maintenance of wireless and other telegraph apparatus and the testing of lines in offices in which technical branch men are not permanently employed.

In the Burma circle some traffic duties will devolve on officers of the engineering branch. These officers will be required to inspect all departmental telegraph offices in that province except Rangoon (with its local departmental offices) Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein and to submit to the traffic branch of the Postmaster-General's office the inspection reports on these offices.

STAFF OF OFFICERS.

To provide a suitable staff of officers to control the larger telegraph offices and to assist the Director-General of Posts and Telegraph and Postmasters-General appointment:—

(a)—Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic, pay Rs. 1,750-50-2,000.

(b)—Superior traffic branch (first division) 8 Deputy Postmasters-General Traffic, first grade two on Rs. 1,200-40-1,400; three Superintendents in charge of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telegraph offices second grade four on Rs. 1,000; one Assistant Director-General of Telegraph traffic third grade six on Rs. 800.

(c)—Superior Traffic branch second division on a time scale of pay rising from Rs. 250 by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 400 and thereafter by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 600.

Two Assistant Superintendents in the Calcutta and Bombay offices, 19 Superintendents of offices traffic as assistant to Deputy-PostMasters, five Superintendents in charge of the Agra, Rangoon, Karachi, Lahore, and Delhi Telegraph Offices, one Assitant to the Deputy Director-General on Telegraphs traffic.

PRINCIPLES OF RECRUITMENT.

Subject to any changes which may be necessary as the result of the inquiries instituted by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India the following principles will be observed in the recruitment of officers for the superior telegraph appointments for the engineering branch.

Approximately one half of the superior staff will be recruited from England, one-fourth in India and the remaining one-fourth by promotion from the subordinate ranks, that is to say ordinarily one officer be recruited from England annually the second vacancy in each year being filled up alternately by the appointment direct to the provincial service of a candidate selected in India and by promotion to that service of a selected subordinate.

In the case of the superior traffic branch the majority of the appointments will be filled as the surplus staff of officers belonging to the present superior and upper subordinate establishments is exhausted by the selection of specially qualified officers from the upper subordinate and subordinate staff of the Department.

DIRECT APPOINTMENTS TO SUPERIOR BRANCH.

In order however to guard against the possibility of a dearth of suitable officers for the highest traffic appointments and with a view to obtaining them when necessary from other sources including other telegraph administrations the services of officers possessing special qualifications, the Director-General will be at liberty to make direct appointments to the superior traffic branch from outside the ranks of the signalling establishment at any position in the scale which may be considered suitable.

Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs Engineering will be recruited in exactly the same manner as the present Deputy Superintendents-General, except that subordinates, of the technical branch, as well as inspecting telegraph masters and inspecting telegraphists, will be eligible (if qualified) for selection as Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Engineering.

The resolution concluded in the acknowledgments by Governor-General of high appreciation of services rendered by Sir Charles Stewart Wilson and Hon. Mr. Maxwell for settling many important and difficult problems involved in the scheme.

AITCHISON CHIEF'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 23.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, this morning. The Lieutenant-Governor distributed the prizes and made a brief speech, in the course of which he said that there were many ways of testing a school's progress, but the best way was to meet the old students in after life and see how far they had benefitted by the training imparted during their school days.

He had had the opportunity of meeting many old boys of the college and he could say with confidence, that everyone he had met, whether a ruling chief, a landowner or a Government official, appeared to have been benefited by the training he had received.

PLAGUE MORTALITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending April 18th increased by 1,347 deaths, the total figures being, 13,451 against 12,104 in the week ending 11th April. The United Provinces recorded 4,972 deaths, Punjab 4,491, Behar and Orissa 2,716, Bombay 849, Burma 221, Bengal 37, Madras 26, Rajputana 63, and Central India 21.

EVIL OF MILITANCY.

SIR J. SIMON ON OBSTACLES TO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Attorney-General, Sir J. Simon, in speaking at Manchester on March 28, at the Liberal Men's Association for Women Suffrage, observed that the creed of Liberalism led inevitably to a belief in the principle of woman suffrage, says "The Standard." He did not come there as a member of his Majesty's Government. He owed it to his colleagues, and most of all to his chief, to make that absolutely plain. On the other hand, he held the view that though a man might be a member of this Liberal Government, that did not absolve him from declaring in the face of the public that he was a believer in the cause of Woman Suffrage (cheers).

Mr. Asquith, who was leading them from victory to victory (cheers), though not himself personally convinced of the justice of this particular issue, was none the less exerting himself to the utmost in order to provide the fullest and the fairest opportunity for raising this question in what might turn out to be the most effective way (cheers). There were many obstacles to encounter, however. In particular, there was the tremendous obstacle of militancy. No one could exaggerate the harm that was being done from day to day in distorting the judgment and neutralising the enthusiasm of constitutional Liberals which was due to this fatuous and this wicked policy (hear, hear). But no man should use this outburst of militancy as a reason for disavowing the faith that was in him.

The Government of Bombay have accepted an offer of Rs. 12,000 from Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdass of Hyderabad (Sind) for starting a nursing association here, to be called after his father Mukhi Pritamdass. The Mukhi has also offered Rs.30,000 from the capital of his deceased father-in-law towards an eye hospital fund and Rs. 20,000 to the Brahmacharya Ashram.

DOCTRINE OF IMPERIALISM.

SIR GEORGE REID.

SPEECHES IN AUSTRALIA

Australia's first High Commissioner, the Right Hon. Sir George Reid, G.C.M.G., returns to London in a few days, after an absence of six months spent in the Commonwealth. It can be safely said, writes, an Australian correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph," that his "holiday" was one of the most strenuous ever spent for even an active man like Sir George Reid. During his brief sojourn in Australia he visited each State of the Commonwealth, and his progress can only be described as triumphal.

The High Commissioner made magnificent use of those few months in Australia; his popularity was such that he could "speak out," and this he did. Sir George Reid is no longer a politician. His appointment to his new office meant good-bye to politics; he represents the Australian people as a whole in London, but he is nothing if not a statesman.

A few months before Sir George Reid's return to Australia, Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in quoting the High Commissioner in the House of Commons on the question of Imperial Federation, referred to him as the man "who knows the Empire which he has helped to make," and from his speeches it is to be seen how powerful an influence he may have exerted in further consolidating the Empire which he was so instrumental in helping to build.

In his address to a very representative gathering in Perth, Western Australia, Sir George Reid reminded his audience that the Union Jack waved over men of every race and of every creed, from the glorious cities of the Empire to the furthest jungles of darkest Africa. He declared that the glory of their power and the secret of their Empire's increasing life and vitality was this: Whenever the flag waved there justice and equity reigned. There was not a wrong done in the obscurest settlement in India or Africa that did not find an echo in the British Parliament.

PROBLEMS AND RESPONSIBILITY.

In Melbourne the High Commissioner, ever mindful of Britain's guardianship of her Colonies, did not hesitate, in a striking speech, to bring home similar themes in the affairs of the Empire to a correct focus. He told his audience, in the first place, that Australia has no better friends than the King and Queen; that the British Empire is facing problems and undertaking all responsibilities that bind them together. The greater the spread of Imperial power and influence of the Empire, the better for humanity.

Some days later Sir George Reid attended one of the most important functions given in his honour by the Federal Government in Melbourne, at which not only the Federal Ministers were present, but also the Leader of the Opposition, the State Premiers, and many other distinguished and important personages. At this historic Australian gathering the High Commissioner again used his eloquence to remind his audience of many serious problems to be faced by Imperial statemen at the other end of the world. The High Commissioner told his hearers that he could not sufficiently express his obligation to the two distinguished Secretaries of State to whom he was accredited; he continued:

I cannot express to you fully the keen constant and anxious desire of the Imperial Government at all times to meet your wishes in every conceivable way. Then again, I cannot tell you the obligation under which you are to the British Admiralty in connection with the beginning of the Australian Fleet. It is the same way with the War Office, it is the same with all the people of England. . . . When I speak in tones of sentiment of the connection between the Dominions and the Mother Country, I do not forget that there is something more in the tie than that. It is a tie of mutual betterment and mutual advantage.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Just contrast the position of Australia as an ally of Germany or of the United States, with her position as one of the Imperial family of nations which has sprung from the loins of our forefathers. The word Imperial has got now a new meaning. It once had an odious meaning. It once made a man with any democratic feeling stand apart, because empire once stood for everything that was wrong, everything that was oppressive, and everything that brutalised and trampled upon humanity. But now it stands for nobler things. Britain is not only generous and considerate to us, she is just as considerate to the remotest inhabitants of the darkest jungles of Africa or India. Her administrators carry an authority which is unparalleled; they have behind them resources and powers such as the world never saw before . . .

Imperialism was the keynote in all Sir George Reid's speeches and addresses at the Antipodes, and throughout his triumphal tour of the Commonwealth he did not hesitate to remind Australians of their debt to the Mother Country. With a Press representative in Sydney Sir George Reid discussed many important questions in a long and most interesting interview, but here again he dealt with the theme uppermost in his mind. Perhaps of the many utterances of the High Commissioner during his visit the following words of his, taken from this interview, gave the most food for profound thought throughout the Commonwealth, as reference to the Australian Press shows. He told the country, in speaking of the sparseness of its population, that its connection with Great Britain was its salvation, and he continued:

If we had not behind us the fleets and power of Great Britain I doubt very much whether we would be allowed to develop our continent with people of our own race. Unless Australia earns by hard work and large sacrifie the reputation of a well-armed and prepared community the dangers arising from her sparse population will not diminish but increase with the pressure of the populations in the more crowded areas of the world. We must look forward to the time when we will want to be able to defend ourselves by our own strength and resources, and the value of the recent developments is that they are hastening that peried.

ADVANTAGE OF UNION.

When one wants to talk sentimentally of the union between Australia and Great Britain one ought also to talk of the enormous advantage from the point of self-interest this union has for us. It is not a mere sentiment. I think the union is an absolute and vital necessity to this young nation, and that we could not do without it for many years to come. If we had only our own flag, it is astonishing how some other countries might manage to pick a quarrel with us. Australia is a colonial empire ready made for some powerful nation, were it not for the British Empire.

Then another readjustment comes over one, and one being to remember that out of the 430,000,000 of British subjects more than 360,000,000 are people of coloured races. The Anglo-Saxon strength of this Empire is only 60,000,000 as against 360,000,000. That tremendous fact suggests how marvellous it is that the Empire is as harmonious as it is. There is less trouble in the government by various methods of these hundreds of millions of people of different races and religions, scattered over the face of the whole of the globe, than there is in a little spot in the Near East to-day amongst those little kingdoms in the neighbourhood of Turkey.

We do not sufficiently remember the marvellous sagacity and efficiency of British rule—British rule amongst the 60,000,000 under local responsible government, and where, instead of a loose rein, there must be a firm control.

IN THE SWAMPS AND PALACES.

There are two opposite principles of government harmoniously working side by side in the British Empire to-day—the loose rein of self-government and the firm control of autocratic power—and these two principles bring out in the total this sublime harmony. The political changes in India are enough to take one's breath away when we consider that within the last two or three years most extraordinary developments have taken place in the direction of making the people of India fit in time for self-government.

We Anglo-Saxons, full of complacency, compare our ability for self-government with that of the people of Hindustan, but we forget that our coasts in Great Britain were free from invasion for 800 years, whilst for ages down to a day or so ago the people of Hindustan have been trampled under the heel of conquest in a hundred ways. All capacity for initiative has been trampled out of the people of Hindustan. When they have been under the firm, yet benign rule of Britain for another 100 years they may begin to recover the elasticity of their national character, which was infinitely superior to our own 2,000 years ago. We were in the swamps when they were in the palaces.

And there, again, what a great thing it is that there is no part of the British Empire, no race in the British Empire, which has ment when it is fit for it. Self-government to-day among the races of India and Africa would be absolute chaos. It would be the most distardly outrage upon the interests of those coloured races that could be conceived. But Britain is now making solid advances towards the gradual enfranchisement of all her subject races, and this is, perhaps, the chief glory of the British Empire.

GUARANTEE OF INTEGRITY.

At still another notable gathering at the Sydney Town Hall—a huge building—crowded to overflowing, Sir George Reid made one of his finest speeches. He dealt with a multitude of subjects affecting Australia, and again he touched upon Imperial questions, and spoke the following words, which made a deep impression upon his vast and enthusiastic audience:

The British flag guarantees our integrity. You do well to remember that you are not far enough away from the dangers of the world. What a magnificent ready-made Colonial Empire this would be for some nation or other that finds its place in the sun not according to its liking. I am not loyal to the British flag only because of feelings of reverence and loyalty and attachment—I tell you that since the time Australia came out of the cradle into the current of national life, there never was a time when it was of more concern to us to have fluttering beside the Australia flag the flag of the grand race to whom we belong.

When you consider the tremendous power of the British nation, when you consider its position of marvellous supremacy still in the councils of the world, can you ever forget the unbroken generosity which characterised British statesmanship with reference to the people of this Commonwealth?

It is well-nigh an impossible task to mark out any special one of Sir George Reid's public utterances as being more important than another. It will be seen that throughout them all there is a running note of warning to easy-going people of the great sun-bathed land of Australia.

At the luncheon at Parliament House, Sydney, the scene of many triumphs of Sir George Reid in earlier days, he was entertained by the State Government, when he dealt with many Australian problems. But here, again, Australia's representative in London, took the opportunity to remind his friends that they owed their safety to Great Britain. He reminded them that, owing to the advances made in transit, Australia was being brought nearer to the storm-centre. "It was," declared Sir George, "Britain's majestic Fleet that did more to keep the rapacious hand of the hostile fleet off us than any other power on the face of the whole world."

AUSTRALIA'S PROTECTION.

On another occasion Sir George was entertained by the journalists of Brisbane, in Queensland, and in the course of his address, after dealing with Australia's vital question—immigration—he touched upon Australia's protection.

I am not afraid her shores will be invaded so long as the present position of affairs in the world remains, not because I think that we are strong enough to defend ourselves—we are not—but there are two flags flying—our own, which perhaps does not count for much yet, and the old flag which flies from the splendid Fleet which represents such overwhelming power in the defence of the Empire.

The High Commissioner could criticise when the Englishman could not, for he holds a unique place in the heart of all Australians. Almost his last words were that the young Australian was too apt to believe that the Almighty had created him as a special breed.

That Australia will ponder over Sir George Reid's weighty words there can be no room for doubt. Leading Australian journals have, without exception, dealt with his statements in all seriousness, and this will help the island continent to wake up.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of India in the Finance Department have under consideration the question of revision of the present regulations regarding the issue of remittance transfer receipts.

In reply to a Memorial of the inhabitants of Narsapur, Kistna District, asking the Government to consider the question of including music in the curriculum of Girls' Schools in the Presidency and of providing schools with the necessary equipment and staff to teach the same, the Director of Public Instruction has replied that the matter is receiving the attention of the Department.

The Travancore Darbar, on receipt of applications from time to time regarding the Ponnalur Paper Mills which was opened in 1887, the Darbar guaranteeing a 4 per cent. on the capital of the Company for 15 years, has published a note which, in giving a history of the mill, states that the Company worked the mills at a loss and was wound up in 1913 finally, the net loss to the Darbar amounting to Rs. 6,08,672.

The Madras Port Trustees, at their Meeting on the 3rd instant, approved of the plans and estimated amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs, for the construction of warehouses for leases to exporters. A portion of the Rs. 50 lakh loan sanctioned in March, 1913, is to be diverted to this purpose, and, if in consequence of this new expenditure, it is necessary hereafter to raise an additional loan, the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider proposals for raising the funds required, and will do what he can to assist the Trust in obtaining the money. The approval and co-operation of Government have been gratefully acknowledged by the Trustees.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in Trivandram last week when a gathering of 2,000 Pulaya men and women assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall to present a valedictory address to the retiring Dewan, Mr. P. Rajagopal Chari. Twenty-five years ago, and in parts of the West Coast, even at this day, the Pulayas, once predial slaves, had to clear off the road at the approach of a Sudra, but on the day of the address a Pulaya garlanded the Dewan, who is a Brahmin by caste while a Pulaya woman read a short address in prose and another recited poetry, while a retired Nair Judge presided.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Corporation, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty moved the following Resolution, of which he had given notice:—"To give an opportunity to the rate-paying public of the city, who are unacquainted with the English language, to follow and take interest in the working of the Corporation the Commissiners resolve to closely translate and publish the full proceedings of the Meetings of the Corporation in Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani." After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Standing Committee for report.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Municipal Corporation the following resolution was passed:—That the Corporation considers it desirable that the Budget Statement of figures placed before it for approval and sanction should be accompanied by a memorandum or explanatory statement, calling attention to the material portions of the Budget Statement, to the important changes proposed for the year under the various heads, and to the schemes that are contemplated for the year and giving such other information as is necessary or desirable to enable the Commissioners to follow the figures presented.

PROSPECT OF REVOLT IN KHOST

DISSATISFACTION AMONG NOBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The "Englishman" learns that a large number of Gilzais; Ghaznavis and others who come down from Afghanistan in the cold weather to trade in India are this year settling for hot weather in Derajat and Peshawar. They say that they would have Peshawar. They say that they would have the stern rule of Abdur Rahman. Brigandage is now rife and there is also prospect of another revolt in Khost and Kandahar. All that the Amir has to depend upon is the loyalty of the Durani clan and some of the chief nobles are dissatisfied because in response to popular clamour important official posts are given to people who are not of good family.

Some of the traders say that the road between Jellalabad and Kabul, is held by Shinet Peshanwari robbers who levy black mail even upon officials.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CANNING TOWN.

SEVERAL RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

A disastrous fire broke out in Canning Town on Monday afternoon. About one hundred houses including the offices of the Sub-registrar and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the Forest Office and the Khas Mahal market were burnt down. The cause of the conflagration has not yet been ascertained. Several persons have been rendered **himeless.**

ABOR OUTRAGE.

THREE MARWARIS HACKED TO DEATH.

SHOP LOOTED AND SET ON FIRE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Daflas and the Abors are again giving trouble to the North-Eastern Frontier police. It is reported that three Marwaris connected with firms at Dibrugarh and Sadiya were cut to pieces by a gang of Abors one night.

The story is that some members of this tribe entered a shop at Wakot in Sadiya district and asked to be supplied with opium on credit. The shopkeepers who were the deceased, refused to do this. That night the Abors returned, entered the shop, murdered, the occupants, ransacked, the place, set fire to it and then cleared out with their loot. The military police went to the village where the murderers lived and arrested the Raja of Wakot and his two brothers and took them to Sadiya. It is likely that there will be more arrests.

SURVEY OF AKA COUNTRY.

TROUBLESOME DAFLAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Brahmaputra Valley Correspondent of "Capital," writing on April 19th, says that the expedition which went from Tezpur into the Aka country towards the end of last year has just returned. It had for its object the surveying of hithrto unknown tracts in these wild hills; and it is said that this object has been satisfactorily accomplished, that the Akas are not the people who will ever be of much use to the country, and that they are about the filthiest looking specimens one could imagine. One clan is known as the Harazikhowas (the eaters of a thousand hearths) and others as Kopaschors (thieves who lurk in cotton fields). They and their neighbours and the Daflas used to give a lot of trouble to the peaceful dwellers at the foot of the hills by coming down to collect "posa" or tribute, but when our Government took possession of the land they taught them a lesson and they have since become quiet. The tribute is now paid in nugget and is handed over yearly to them by the Deputy Commissioner at Udalguri where quite a pleasant holiday may be spent. On the occasion it is reported that the Akas did not molest the surveying party, but the Daflas did what they could to show their dislike at having the country invaded in this way. They cut down a cane bridge across the Borelli and in consequence the party had some trouble in making the passage of this river. They followed up the road and fired arrows occasionally, and it was not till several rounds were fired at them that they dispersed.

FAMINE IN U. P.

CONDITION GROWING ACUTE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The crop telegrams for the week, ending 18th April, show that light to moderate rain fell in all provinces benefiting the preparation of land for the autumn sowings. The yield of the spring harvest is average and poor only in parts of the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. The famine condition is growing acute in the United Provinces and the latest report shows that takavi is being issued for wells. People are resorting freely to works except the high castes. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in two districts and is normal elsewhere. Considerable numbers of people are reported to have emigrated from Gwalior to Etawah for employment on works there. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in famine districts and disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing continues to be distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to purdanashin women from charitable funds. In Central India the number on reliefs total 1,472; the Central Provinces, 5,632; Bombay, 3,591; and Rajputana, 101.

DEATH OF A BANDMANN PRIMA DONNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 23.

Miss Florence Imeson, prima donna of the Bandmann Opera Co., who was taken seriously ill shortly after the arrival of the company in Rangoon on their recent visit, died at the General Hospital last evening.

The Assam Commission will shortly lose the services of two senior members of the Commission. Mr. Arbuthnott, I.C.S., who is already on leave, retires from the service, and Mr. Henniker is also about to resign the Indian Civil Service.

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FIGHTS OF THE FUTURE.

WELLS'S PROSPECTIVE OPPONENTS.

Bombardier Wells, after knocking out in quick succession Rawles, Pigot, Blake, and Lurie (for Lurie may be regarded as already knocked out) is being mentioned as the next important opponent for Joe Jennette, writes Mr. Stephen Black in the "Daily Mail." What a step from Lurie to a man who has once beaten and twice drawn with Langford, and who in all has fought Johnson and Longford sixteen times! Wells naturally is not to be blamed for picking up what fighters call "easy money," but how can a victory over Lurie improve his position or restore him to that place from which he was deposed by Carpentier?

To my mind a match with Jim Savage would, from every point of view, have been preferable. The big men over here seem to exhibit some peculiar hesitation about meeting Savage; but Mr. Burge was not afraid that the American's record had holes in it, and he offered a substantial purse for a match between Wells and Savage. The official of the National Sporting Club have repeatedly started their objections to matching black men versus (white, while Wells will surely be asked to do more than beat men like Lurie before he is matched with one of the world's greatest fighters. The disappointment of the Carpentier match is surely not yet forgotten, while there is, too, the Jim Coffey match for the Lonsdale Belt in the air.

WHAT JEANNETTE SAID ABOUT WELLS.

But whatever the objections of the National Sporting Club may be to a match between Jeannette and Wells, other promoters have none, and Mr. Burge is already in the field with an offer of £1,500 for a fifteen-round contest. Jennette will doubtless jump at a match with Wells. I asked him after his fight in Paris whether Jim Savage could defeat the Bombardier, and he replied: "Yes, I think he can." Jeanette has boxes often with Savage, and knows for thinks he knows) all about Wells. And if that is his opinion of the merits of the two he must think the Bombardier an easy proposition for himself.

On the other hand, Kid McCoy, one of the astute and thinking pugilists who have ever lived, writes me as follows: "If Bombardier Wells learns to *gather himself quicker*, he will, with a little more viciousness, make a champion. He will learn the value of those quick, short, snappy punches by experience; and when he does them, all these big white hopes will be easy for him."

McCoy, I may say, predicted pretty accurately the result of the Jeannette-Carpentier battle.

OVERCOMING A NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT.

Wells will not learn to overcome his temperamental nervousness on men like Jeannette, while no attack of nerves, however bad, could extract for him a good fight from Lurie, who is one of the slowest pugilists in the ring. It is by fighting good men of his own class that Wells will develop confidence and justify, perhaps, the predictions of Kid McCoy. And that is one of the reasons I regret extremely the possibilities of a match with Jeannette at the present stage of Wells's career.

At the same time there is no denying the magic of the Bombardier's personality. He is still the best drawing card in England by a comfortable margin. Wells is like one of those great racehorses that every now and then spring up, full of speed and quality and able on occasion to defeat anything. But they have their off-days, when nerves or irritability prevent them from performing up to expectations; and then the people who have backed them curse long and loudly. But the next time that the "rogue" runs those who know his capabilities back him again, for he cannot be allowed to "run loose." There is much of this uncertainty about Wells, and people are always more easily captivated by great ability than great reliability. That is why Wells—who is undoubtedly a brilliant boxer—can still draw houses that nobody else in England can.

A TRIAL FOR JIM SAVAGE.

Jim Savage is to have a trial against Dick Smith, the light-heavyweight champion of England, as soon as the music-halls have ceased to cry out for Smith's services. That is the worst of winning a championship—the music-halls get into competition with the fight promoters. Smith, over fifteen rounds, should prove an excellent sampler for Savage. He has a fine, accurate left hand, and is such an excellent ring general that it needs a good man to beat him. At the same time, unless Savage can win, he is a much overrated man.

THE CASE OF CARPENTIER.

Carpentier's weight and condition make one think that a trip to Australia would not be at all a bad thing for him. Instead of growing bigger in the three months that had elapsed since the Wells fight, Georges seemed to have shrunk a pound or two, nor was he by any means so robust as he had been in London. Parisians say that Carpentier is too much of a social lion to be able to train as seriously as he ought. At all events, the wonderful boy is, for a pugilist, handicapped by the very perfection of his build. His legs are too big for a twelvestone man fighting heavy weights, and unless he grows another half-stone at least will always be handicapped in the struggle for the world's championship. Fitzsimmons was only Carpentier's weight, but physically he was specially designed by nature for a pugilist. In any case Carpentier should leave men of Langford's class alone until he is fully matured and close upon thirteen stone in weight.

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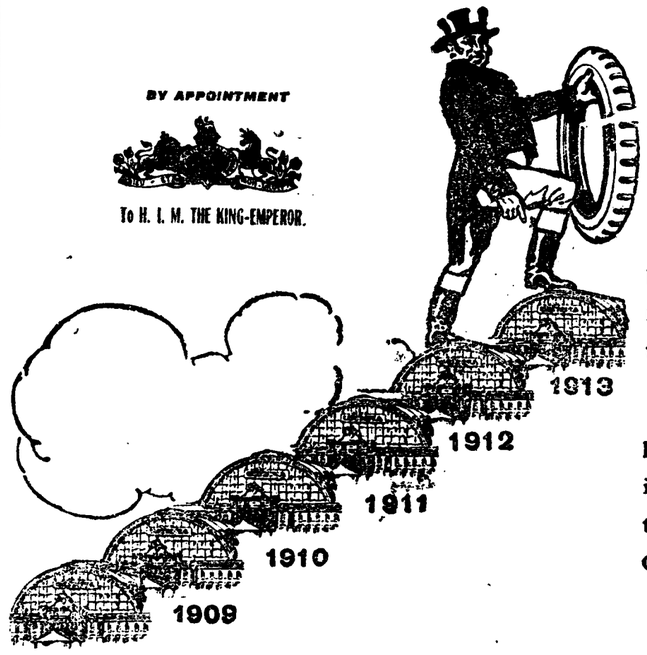

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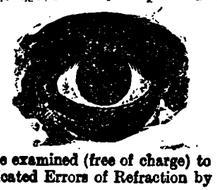

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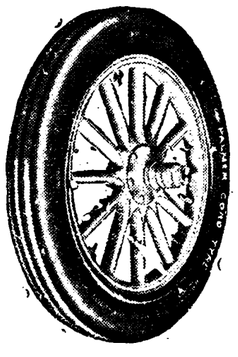

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